

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions
FOR THE YEAR
1334 Fasli

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PREFATORY NOTE

***T**HIS Report has been compiled partly by Mr. Inayat Hussain, B.A., and partly by Mr. M. Naseer-ud-Din Khan, M.A., (Edin.), Assistant Secretary in the Finance Department, under my general supervision to which I was able to give only such time as I could spare from other pressing work.*

HYDAR NAWAZ JUNG,
Finance Member.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Nawab Vali-ud-Doula Bahadur continued as officiating President of the Executive Council during the year under report.

Administration.

The following changes occurred in the constitution of the Executive Council. Raja Fateh Nawaz Jung Bahadur retired from the Revenue Portfolio and was succeeded by Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur, the Public Works Member. The Public Works membership was transferred to Nawab Lutf-ud-Doula Bahadur, the Military Member, whose Portfolio was taken over by Nawab Moin-ud-Doula Bahadur.

2. The following noteworthy events took place during the year.

General.

- (i) The visit of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading to the Ajanta and Ellora Caves, for which Mr. A. Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, was specially deputed by His Exalted Highness. The distinguished visitors were deeply impressed with these great monuments of Indian Art more than 1,400 years old and highly appreciated the enlightened policy of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the matter and manner of their conservation.
- (ii) The Final LL.B. and M.A. Degree Examinations of the Osmania University were held for the first time during the year.
- (iii) The *Silhadari* system in the Regular and Imperial Service Troops was abolished.
- (iv) His Exalted Highness was pleased to accord sanction for the institution of a Military college, and the inauguration of a new Volunteer Corps, under the Command of Prince Nawab Mir Shujat Ali Khan, Mozam Jah Bahadur, for the sons of Nobles, Jagirdars, Rajahs of Samasthans and Mansabdars.
- (v) The Himayat Sagar Project, the Mahbubnagar Extension Project and the Osmania General Hospital were completed at a cost of Rs. 92.43 lakhs, 81.68 lakhs and 20.57 lakhs, respectively.
- (vi) The scheme for the expansion and reorganization of the Agricultural Department was sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 2,78,981 which includes a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,100.
- (vii) His Exalted Highness was pleased to accord sanction to the establishment of a Lepet Asylum for the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs.
- (viii) The Stationery Department was created during the year by the special commands of His Exalted Highness.

3. The following are some of the noticeable features of the statistics in the summary.

(a) Under Land Revenue there was a decrease in the arrears of *ryotwari*, i.e., from, 45 to 40 lakhs, but an increase in arrears other than *ryotwari*, from 12.32 to 14.50 lakhs. Very little Survey and Settlement work was done during the year under report. There was a decrease in Customs Revenue but an increase in Excise Revenue.

(b) There were much fewer meetings of the Legislative Council and its select committees than last year.

(c) There was an appreciable decrease in the total number of cognizable crimes throughout the Dominions.

(d) The duration of civil cases (original) decreased in the City and District Courts, while it increased in the High Court and the Divisional

Courts. On the appellate side the duration of civil appeals increased in the High Court but decreased in other Courts, including Divisional Courts. On the other hand, there was an increase in the duration of miscellaneous appeals. In Jagir Courts, the duration of appeal cases increased but decreased in original cases.

On the Criminal side, the duration of regular and miscellaneous cases showed a decrease, but in Sessions cases it showed an increase. The duration of appeal cases in the High Court, Sessions and Magistrates' Courts increased; and also the average duration of cases in Paigah and Jagirdars' Courts showed an increase.

(e) In the Registration Department the total number of registered documents and their aggregate value increased during the year under report.

(f) A heavy reduction in the number of letters, especially Government letters, carried by the Postal Department is noticeable.

(g) There was an increase in the total number of the Co-operative Credit Societies and their working capital.

(h) In the Medical Department there was a decrease in the daily average of persons treated and the rate of mortality among in-patients showed an increase. The number of students attending the Osmania Medical College was less than in 1333 F. Fewer villages were visited by the Travelling Dispensaries in the year under report than in the previous year.

(i) In the Education Department, the cost per pupil has on the whole decreased, and in the Osmania College and High Schools, where the medium of instruction is Urdu with English as a compulsory second language, the cost per pupil is appreciably less, being Rs. 307-14-0 in the former and Rs. 59-0-9 in the latter, whilst in the Nizami College and the other High Schools, where English alone is the medium of instruction, the cost per pupil works out to Rs. 451-4-0 and Rs. 84-9-4, respectively.

(j) The trade statistics showed an increase under imports but a decrease under exports; the aggregate value of trade as a whole also showed a decline during the year.

(k) The ordinary Service Receipts exceeded the Original Estimate by 66·53 lakhs, and after meeting the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure and providing for the Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves and excluding the savings reserved for future expenditure by the departments there was a net surplus of 119·96 lakhs.

4. The total collections under all heads of Land Revenue increased from 282·96 lakhs to 293·14 lakhs, while the total remissions granted decreased from 56·25 lakhs to 54·44 lakhs. The percentage of remissions to the total assessment (Rs. 3,23,81,442) fell from 17·59 in 1333 F. to 16·81 in 1334 F., being 2·76 in Mahratwara and 28·29 in Telingana against 2·76 and 29·56, respectively, in 1333 F. The net demand under *ryotwari* land revenue including *Sivai Jamabandi* was Rs. 2,76,14,081. Of this, Rs. 33,008 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 2,70,45,039 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,35,984 uncollected at the end of 1334 F. The total arrears of *ryotwari* revenue at the close of 1334 F. was Rs. 40,85,136 against Rs. 45,18,315 in 1333 F., the heaviest arrears being in the Telingana Districts. The arrears of revenue other than *ryotwari* at the close of 1334 F. were Rs. 14,50,993 against Rs. 12,82,171.

5. During the year neither the original survey nor the classification work was conducted in the Warangal Division. In Hyderabad Division, 25 villages were surveyed for the first time and 81 villages were classified, measuring an area of 50,913 and 65,482 acres, respectively. Revision work was undertaken in 663 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 321 villages of the Warangal Division. The total area revised measured 21,56,467 acres against 25,95,581 acres in the preceding year. Revised rates were announced in 410 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 325 villages of the Warangal Division. The total increase in assessment amounted to Rs. 4,52,439.

6. During the year under report, Inams to the aggregate value of Rs. 52,816 were confirmed in perpetuity and Inams worth Rs. 30,810 were resumed.

Inam.

7. The gross Excise revenue on account of Country Spirits, *Sendhi* and *Gulmohwa* flowers, opium, *ganja* and poisonous drugs, amounted to Rs. 1,76,77,336 during the year against Rs. 1,67,97,783 in 1833 F., or an increase of Rs. 8,79,553 over the previous year. After deducting compensation due to Jagirdars and amounts payable to the British Cantonments, etc., the net revenue to Government totalled Rs. 1,43,46,894 against Rs. 1,38,04,082 in the previous year or an increase of Rs. 5,42,812. It may be noted that the gross revenue in 1834 F. (Rs. 1,77,07,557) increased over the departmental estimated figure (Rs. 1,61,27,400) by Rs. 15,80,157 as against Rs. 10,73,526 in 1833 F. The total expenditure of the Excise Department decreased from Rs. 9,07,292 to Rs. 8,81,986 in 1833 F., the percentage of expenditure to revenue being 4·98 as against 5·41.

Excise.

8. As a result of rectification the total forest area increased from 9,557·41 sq. miles to 9,614·02 sq. miles. There was a considerable fall in the total mileage of new demarcation lines cut during the year (28·51 miles against 108·88 miles), bringing the total demarcation lines (artificial and natural) to 10,627·92 sq. miles against 11,307·13 sq. miles in 1833 F. During the year under report, 28 forest blocks in different Divisions, covering an area of 55,046 acres, were surveyed by the Forest staff. The Survey of India Party surveyed forest areas in Jagtial Range of the Karimnagar Division. The felling schemes of 6 forest blocks, measuring an area of 46,843 acres, were prepared. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 3,420 acres in the fire protected area (4,09,066 acres against 4,05,646). This increase was chiefly in the Divisions of Nizamabad, Medak and Nalgonda in the Eastern Circle and also in the Divisions of Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad and Gulburga in the Western Circle, while there was a marked decrease in other Divisions. Natural reproduction was satisfactory in two Divisions of the Eastern Circle and in all the Divisions of the Western Circle; and regeneration both from seed and coppice was fairly satisfactory in only four Divisions of Eastern Circle. The total area systematically exploited increased from 25,940 acres in 1833 F. to 28,282 acres in 1834 F. During the year there was an increase of 19·7 per cent. in the Forest Revenue (Rs. 18,42,458 against Rs. 15,38,975) while there was a decrease of 11·6 per cent. in the total expenditure (Rs. 6,97,426 against Rs. 7,89,003).

Forest.

9. With the addition of Rs. 6,45,327 on account of the 25 per cent. contribution made by the Sarfi-i-Khas out of the receipts of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Customs houses, and Sarfi-i-Khas *Nakas* on the Gadag line, the total Dewani Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 1,35,26,502 as against Rs. 1,38,08,937 in 1833 F. The decrease was mainly due to (a) decrease in imports of salt, evidently a reaction from the increased imports of the previous year, and (b) diminished exports of cotton and cotton-seed, sesamum and karar seeds and oils, as the result of the unfavourable crops, and also the consequent considerable decrease in imports of cloth and yarn.

Customs.

10. The number of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards at the end of 1834 F. was 87 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 30,85,663 against Rs. 24,85,852. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 26,47,105 against Rs. 22,47,048. The total outside liabilities amounted in all to Rs. 29,43,439. Of this sum, liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,24,284 were admitted, whilst those amounting to Rs. 58,708 were rejected, leaving suits to the extent of Rs. 27,60,447 pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and in the Court of Wards. The balance of admitted liabilities (inter-estate and outside) at the end of 1833 F. was Rs. 6,26,464; with the liabilities admitted during the year (Rs. 1,24,284) the total liabilities amounted to Rs. 7,50,748. Of this, Rs. 1,52,352 were paid and Rs. 96,874 were written off, leaving an unpaid balance of Rs. 5,01,522.

Wards' Estates.

11. During 1834 F. 871 wells were sunk in the Dominions at an average cost of Rs. 109 per well. The total area irrigated by new wells was 1,716 acres.

12. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year under report. Two Council and 50 Select Committee Meetings were held in 1834 F. as against 3 and 68, respectively, in the previous year. The Legislative Council passed 4 Acts and 8 Bills were pending before them.

13. As compared with the previous year, the total number of original cases instituted in the Civil Courts showed an increase of 7·8 per cent. (25,827 against 23,941), and 82·5 per cent. of the total litigation of the State was in the Munsiffs' Courts. Including arrears, the number of cases for disposal was 44,829 as against 41,682. Of these, 67·6 per cent. were disposed of. The average duration of a suit in contested cases decreased from 322 days to 221 days, whilst the duration in uncontested cases increased from 154 to 178 days. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees was 29,383 as against 25,961 in 1833 F. Of these, 68·3 per cent. were disposed of against 61·9 per cent. in 1833 F. There was an increase of 18·4 per cent. in the number of regular Civil appeals (11,121 against 9,392) and 26 per cent. in miscellaneous Civil appeals (4,535 against 3,599), the percentage of disposals being 60·3 of the former and 91·7 of the latter. The average duration of regular appeals fell from 230 days to 213 days, whilst that of miscellaneous appeals rose from 90 days to 114 days.

14. The total number of disposable cases before the Criminal Courts increased by 8·5 per cent. (33,782 against 31,114) and the percentage of disposals was also raised by 8·6 (30,957 against 28,475). As before, the percentage of disposal was the highest in the Balda Courts and the lowest in the Sessions Courts. The percentage of conviction was the same as before, viz., 22. The average duration of original cases of all Criminal Courts fell from 35 days in 1833 F. to 34 days in 1834 F. The total number of criminal appeals and revision and confirmation cases before the various Courts, was 4,769 against 4,382, and of these, 3,532 were disposed of against 3,588 in 1833 F. The duration increased from 56 to 72 days in the High Court, 102 days to 105 days in the Sessions Courts and 51 days to 72 days in the Magistrates' Courts.

15. During the year under report, the number of true cases of cognizable crime fell from 1,320 to 1,244 or a decrease of 5·75 per cent. The number of murder cases was the same as in the previous year, viz., 3. The nuisance cases increased from 192 to 568. The percentage of cases detected increased from 88·61 in 1833 F. to 90·32 in 1834 F. Out of 1,124 cases brought before the Court, 1,041 were disposed of. The percentage of convictions fell from 69·09 in 1833 F. to 65·3 in 1834 F. The value of property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 53,707 against Rs. 57,100 in 1833 F., whilst the percentage of property recovered was 41·40 against 58·33.

16. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the total number of cognizable crimes (4,759 against 5,175), or a fall of 8·7 per cent. The total number of grave crimes fell from 2,547 to 2,486, those of dacoity and robbery from 54 and 112 to 25 and 84, respectively. There was also a fall in minor offences against person and property (including miscellaneous offences) their number being 2,273 against 2,628 in 1833 F. Of the cases under investigation (4,889 against 5,283) 70·9 per cent. were traced against 69 per cent. in 1833 F. Out of the total number of cases *challenged* by the Police (3,105) and those pending enquiry in the Courts (694), 3,027 cases were disposed of. The value of property reported to have been stolen in 1834 F. was Rs. 3,65,827 against Rs. 4,18,562 in 1833 F., and the value of property recovered was Rs. 1,39,699 against Rs. 1,51,485, the percentage of recovery being 38·1 against 36·1.

17 The total prison population decreased from 9,748 to 9,118, while the daily average increased from 1,908 to 1,925. There was a decrease of 20·7 per cent. in the total number of offences committed against Jail regulations (264 against 333). Eight under-trial prisoners and one convict escaped during the year, and of these, 4 under-trial prisoners were recaptured. The death rate per *mille* of the daily average of the Jail population was 19·7 against 18·8 in the preceding year. The average annual cost per head of the daily average of the sick increased from Rs. 266-3-8 to Rs. 340-5-6, this excess being chiefly due to the appointment of a Civil Surgeon in place of an Assistant Surgeon in the Hyderabad Central Jail. The total expenditure incurred on the Jail Department during 1334 F. was Rs. 5,33,462 against Rs. 5,31,967 in 1333 F., the average net cost per prisoner being Rs. 190-11-7 against Rs. 174-1-7.

18. There was an increase of 2·7 per cent. in the total number of registered documents (38,316 against 39,886), and of 3·9 per cent. in their aggregate value (Rs. 3,18,88,229 against Rs. 3,06,51,844). The total income of the Department increased from Rs. 3,49,004 to Rs. 3,60,780 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,66,315 to Rs. 1,75,341.

19. There was a decrease in the receipts (Rs. 8,53,784 against Rs. 8,99,534) as well as in the expenditure (Rs. 7,78,393 against Rs. 8,35,043) of the Hyderabad Municipality. The fall in receipts was mostly under the heads, House Tax, Animal and Vehicle Taxes and Water Tax collection fees, and that in expenditure, under Secretary's Office, Sanitation and Engineering Works. The total length of roads in charge of the Municipality at the end of 1334 F. measured about 127 miles. The arrears of house tax increased from Rs. 97,312 in 1333 F. to Rs. 1,42,188 in 1334 F., the increase of Rs. 44,876 in arrears being chiefly due to the prevalence of plague when people left their houses for the greater part of the year, either for the Government Health Camps or for the private camps.

20. As before, there were 15 District and 103 Taluk Boards in existence during the year under report. The year 1334 F. opened with a cash balance of Rs. 48,11,280. The total receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 24,26,700 against an expenditure of Rs. 18,99,736, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 53,33,198. At the end of 1334 F., there were 1,053 schools aided by the Local Boards and 912 were wholly maintained by them, and the number of students studying in these schools was 65,162. Besides, the Local Boards granted aid to 7 Allopathic and 27 *Ayurvedic* dispensaries, and maintained 77 *Yunani* dispensaries. The total amount spent on Education, and Medical and Sanitation amounted to Rs. 3,12,863 and Rs. 2,05,413, respectively. The amount spent by the Boards on construction and repairs of buildings and roads aggregated to Rs. 5,26,051 and Rs. 1,41,815, respectively. The Local Boards also spent Rs. 4,34,551 on conservancy and gardens.

21. The total expenditure of the Military Department in 1334 F. was Rs. 60,79,910 against Rs. 61,52,390 in 1333 F. Of this, Rs. 38,67,322 were spent on Regular Troops and Rs. 22,12,588 on Irregular Troops. The selection of men from the Irregular Troops to replace, after necessary training, the Regular Troops detachments at the districts, had commenced from the 9th Aban 1333 F. The total number of men selected to the end of 1334 F. was 656, of which 124 men were struck off the rolls owing to their absence from duty and the rest were under training. During the year, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to sanction the abolition of the *Silhadari* system in the Regular and Imperial Service Troops, the institution of a Military College and the inauguration of a new Volunteer Corps.

22. The scheme for the expansion of the Agricultural Department was sanctioned by Government during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,78,981 which includes a non-recurring

expenditure of Rs. 57,100. As in the previous year, the Department of Agriculture was mainly engaged on the restoration of the indigenous long staple cotton, *gaorani*. Altogether 9,000 candies of cotton seed were purchased, and of this 5,380 candies were distributed for sowing on *Takavi* without interest in four taluks of the Parbhani District and two taluks of the Bhir District, and 3,520 candies, for feeding purposes on two years' *Takavi*. The area sown with the seed supplied by the Department was 2,12,290 acres. *Eri* and *Cossi* silk culture was encouraged, and experiments were also made with sugar-cane and cotton together with their respective rotational crops *viz.*, *Combodia* cotton, Ground-nut, Castor, paddy and other dry crops, fit for Telungana. Experiments were also conducted for reclamation of alkaline lands. After nine years' strenuous efforts, the reclamation of an arid waste where even grass could not grow, reached completion, and now is under successful cultivation not only of cereals but also such delicate crops as cabbage and cauliflower. During the year under report, 5 boring machines were working (3 being hand power and the rest engine driven) in Hyderabad, Jalna, Saulu and Osmanabad, and the successful borings numbered 29. In the Public Gardens Exhibition, raw produce of the Dominions and agricultural machinery were on exhibit in behalf of the Department.

23. As compared with the previous year, the year under report had a normal rainfall being 29·29 inches against 25·82 inches. The South-West Monsoon made a seasonable start but the rainfall proved very weak in the month of June and consequently the *Kharif* and early rice cultivation were much restricted. From the second week of July, heavy to moderate falls occurred and the agricultural prospects much improved. There was copious and well distributed rainfall in the months of August and September, and all the districts reported the prospects of the crops to be favourable. The North-East Monsoon, though light, was timely and well distributed. The *Rabi* and late rice cultivation took place under favourable conditions, particularly the cultivation of the latter crop was spread over larger areas than usual because of the copious water-supply left over in the tanks after irrigating comparatively smaller areas under early rice. Owing to the favourable season the harvesting of the crops took place under auspicious conditions. Cotton yield was fairly good and late rice crop proved a bumper one, making the total yield of rice in 1934 F. 25 per cent. more than that obtained in 1933 F.

24. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of Societies (1,766 against 1,698), and 6·8 per cent. in the members (46,708 against 43,718). Of the total number of Societies, 19 were Central Banks, 1,490 Agricultural Societies and 257 Non-Agricultural Societies. The working capital of these Banks and Societies showed an increase of 14·02 per cent. against 11·6 per cent. in the previous year (1,24,78,966 against 1,09,87,548), and of this the owned capital of the Societies (share money plus Reserve Fund) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 5,68,170 and amounted to Rs. 42,68,345, or 34·2 per cent. of the total working capital. The total amount of loans from Government and Central Banks increased from Rs. 45,89,933 to Rs. 52,84,514. Including Rs. 14,69,010 advanced to the members of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies during the year, the total outstandings against them aggregated Rs. 68,05,210. Of this, Rs. 9,87,928 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,17,282.

25. The number of spinning and weaving mills was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4. The number of cotton-ginning and pressing factories increased from 250 to 265, and of other factories from 195 to 238 : the main being confined to flour, rice and dal mills.

26. The aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions fell from 3,913·04 lakhs in 1933 F. to 3,743·92 lakhs in 1934 F. or a decrease of 169·12 lakhs against an increase of 289·78 lakhs in 1933 F. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 8·94 per cent. under imports, whilst there was a decrease of 18·01 per

cent. under exports. The increase in the value of imports was mainly under Silver, Gold and live stock. The decrease in the value of exports was chiefly under cotton and cotton-seed, while the increase was under castor seed, grain, sesamum and ground-nut.

27. The investigations of industrial importance conducted by the Laboratory pertained chiefly to the distillation of *Russa* Oil from *Russa* grass, the bleaching of *Sagar-matta* fibre for use in textile industry, the electrolytic manufacture of Sodium Hypochlorit for bleaching, sterilising and disinfecting purposes, and the preparation of oil of menthol from menthol piperetta. Besides these, research work was also undertaken on the storage of *mohwa* flower, nitrification of *mohwa* waste in soils, the preparation of geraniol from oil of *Palma Rosa*, determination of the quantity of chlorine required for killing pathogenic organisms in drinking water, and separation of a principle from leaves and bark of custard-apple to be tried as a vermifuge.

The erection of machinery connected with the Alcohol Factory, at Kama-reddi, was completed during the year. Including five new Demonstration centres opened during the year, there were in all 8 similar centres in the State : 3 in the City of Hyderabad and 5 in the Districts, where 683 persons belonging to the weaver class as well as those interested in hand weaving were given practical training on fly-shuttle looms. The district centres introduced 92 slays and 166 dobbies among the local weavers, while 31 slays and 88 dobbies were sold to the weavers at different places. Loans aggregating Rs. 14,500 were sanctioned for starting small-scale industries. Permits were also granted during the year for the establishment of 114 new factories, mostly ginning, pressing and flour mills. The Shahabad Cement Company which was floated in 1922, was granted a further loan of B. G. Rs. 2 lakhs in addition to B. G. Rs. 10 lakhs already sanctioned. The factory commenced its operation at the end of the year under report.

28. The total expenditure on ordinary irrigation works amounted to Rs. 19,53,476 against Rs. 21,79,798 in the previous year. The Executive Staff of the Irrigation Branch carried out during the year the works of the Development Department, Special Buildings and Roads, Famine Works and certain Capital Works, aggregating in all to Rs. 11,58,350. Thus the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch amounted to Rs. 31,11,826 against Rs. 31,67,922. The percentage of establishment charges (Rs. 8,40,608 against Rs. 8,86,502) to the total expenditure on Works was 27·01 against 27·98 in 1933 F. The Himayat Sagar Project and the Mahbubnagar Extension Project were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 92,48,255 and Rs. 81,68,000, respectively. Work in connection with the Nizam Sagar Project, the Wyrā Project, the Palair Project, the left bank canal of the Manjira Project, Royanpalli Project and the Singabhopalayam Project, was in progress during the year under report. Including Rs. 51,65,777 spent on these Projects during the year, the total expenditure to the end of 1934 F. amounted to Rs. 1,03,78,212 against the estimate of Rs. 3,62,26,740.

The total amount spent by the General Branch on Works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs. 34,35,975 against Rs. 35,26,215 : Rs. 11,69,979 were spent on Buildings and Rs. 22,65,996 on Communications. The percentage of establishment charges (Rs. 7,50,803 against Rs. 8,09,283) to the total expenditure on Works (Rs. 34,35,975) was 21·85 against 21·6 in 1933 F. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department to the end of 1934 F., was 2,787. The Osmania General Hospital was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 20,56,535 against the estimate of Rs. 21,22,500. The total expenditure incurred on the Hyderabad Water Works amounted to Rs. 2,55,841 : Rs. 1,95,741 were spent on works and Rs. 59,600 on establishment.

29. The total receipts of the Telephone Department fell from Rs. 1,33,211 to Rs. 1,22,949, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,32,625 to Rs. 1,50,620, thus leaving a deficit of income over expenditure of Rs. 27,671 against the surplus of Rs. 586

Telephone Department.

in 1333 F. This large deficit was due to the disconnection of many Government lines on the one hand, and depreciation charges due to inflated capital on the other. Out of Rs. 10,00,000 sanctioned by Government for the reconstruction of the Telephone system Rs. 9,68,158 had been spent by the end of 1334 F.

30. At the close of 1334 F. the open mileage in the Dominions was 968·62 miles : 887·91 miles Broad Gauge and 580·71 Metre Gauge. The net earnings of the Broad Gauge amounted to B.G. Rs. 64,41,445, giving a percentage of 10·62 on the capital expenditure against Rs. 8·29 in the previous year; those of the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Metre Gauge line amounted to B.G. Rs. 40,11,215 yielding a percentage of 10·69 on the capital expenditure against 12·24 in 1333 F; those of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line as far as Allampur were B.G. Rs. 2,16,944 giving a percentage of 1·59 on the capital outlay against 1·02 in 1333 F; those of Purna-Hingoli Metre Gauge line were B.G. Rs. 1,17,154, giving a percentage of 3·61 on the capital expended against 2·73 in the previous year; and those of Kazipet-Bellarsha Railway line as far as Ramgundam amounted to B.G. Rs. 40,373 which gives 46 per cent. on the capital invested against 17 per cent. in 1333 F. The total amount of the surplus profits received by His Exalted Highness' Government in 1334 F. amounted to B.G. Rs. 29,51,829 against B.G. Rs. 18,82,412 in 1333 F.

31. Compared with the previous year, the outturn of coal at the Singareni Collieries and at the Sasti and Paoni Collieries increased by 9,999·70 tons and 13,103·25 tons, respectively, the royalty paid on the total output (6,29,724·70 tons) at the former was Rs. 70,844 and that on the total output (88,152·75 tons) at the latter was Rs. 4,769. There were 31 accidents at the Singareni Collieries, in which 15 persons were killed and 20 injured, while at the Sasti there was no accident. The Geological Survey of the Adilabad District and the exploration for economic minerals in the south-eastern portion of Atrai-i-Balra were completed during the year under report.

32. The total number of Post-Offices decreased from 761 to 718, which works out to one post-office for every 115·1 sq. miles against every 108·6 sq. miles in the preceding year. The number of postal articles carried was also reduced from 2,94,22,529 to 2,84,82,738. Including Rs. 28,48,337 deposited by the public in the Postal Savings Banks, the total amount to the credit of the depositors at the end of the year was Rs. 36,06,567, of which Rs. 19,21,228 were withdrawn, leaving Rs. 16,85,339 on deposit at the end of 1334 F. The total income of the Postal Department rose from Rs. 8,43,973 to Rs. 8,70,956, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 9,18,466 to Rs. 9,18,774.

33. During the year under report 1,81,84,460 silver coins, 1,85,97,187 bronze coins (two-pie pieces) and 7,947 gold coins were minted against 1,84,82,438 silver coins, 1,21,21,636 bronze coins (two-pie pieces) and 9,894 gold coins in 1333 F. The total expenditure of the Mint Department rose from Rs. 2,70,049 to Rs. 3,11,992.

34. The total receipts from the sale of stamp papers, etc. amounted to Rs. 19,42,998 as against Rs. 17,97,188 in 1333 F. The total expenditure aggregated Rs. 1,75,118 against Rs. 1,98,898 in the preceding year.

35. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased by 10 during the year, making a total of 80. The number of animals treated by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and in hospitals rose by 15·5 per cent. (1,53,252 against 1,32,596). Deaths from contagious diseases increased by 57·5 per cent. (18,933 against 12,020), of these more than 90 per cent. were due to Rinderpest which was also responsible for heavy mortality in the bordering Provinces of British India. The worst affected district was Nalgonda with 3,242 deaths, and the least, Gulbarga, with 109 deaths. The number of preventive inoculations increased from 17,009 to 30,094. The number of stallions in the Stud at the end of

1834 F. was 63 against 60 in 1833 F. and the average number of mares covered was 20·53 per stallion against 20·58 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred on the Veterinary Department decreased from Rs. 2,99,335 to Rs. 2,78,336.

36. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State remained stationary being 146, while the total number of patients treated in them during the year increased from 11,27,973 to 11,42,860 or a rise of 1·3 per cent. which was due to prevalence of plague, malaria and other fevers to a large extent. The daily average of the indoor patients as well as the outdoor patients was less than in the preceding year by 12·27 in the case of former and by 303·05 in that of the latter. The fall in the daily average of patients in spite of increase in the total number of patients treated during the year, is accounted for by the fact that the number of days the patients were kept under treatment was less than in the preceding year. The total number of articles examined during the year in the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory decreased from 1,549 to 1,184, and of these 817 were examined chemically and 367 bacteriologically. The medico-legal cases examined numbered 162 against 180 in 1833 F. Besides, 126 cases were treated with anti-rabic vaccine. The total number of patients treated in the X-Ray Department increased from 329 in 1833 F. to 604 in 1834 F. The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department was Rs. 11,60,206 against Rs. 11,78,054 in 1833 F.

37. The total number of vaccinations successfully performed was 1,10,072 against 1,01,598 in 1833 F. or a rise of 8·8 per cent. The total expenditure incurred by the Department on vaccination was Rs. 46,755 against Rs. 49,979 in 1833 F., the average cost of each successful operation being 6 annas and 9½ pies against 7 annas and 9 pies in the preceding year.

38. As compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the total number of births (1,13,528 against 1,18,244) while the total number of deaths showed a decrease of 22,537 (1,20,957 against 1,43,494). The death rate per *mille* of the population (9·73 against 11·61) was in excess of the birth rate (9·18 against 9·16) by ·55 against 2·45 in the previous year. Of the total number of deaths malarial fever alone accounted for 79,114. Of all districts in the Dominions, Nizamabad, Medak and Hyderabad City suffered most from malarial fevers, Bidar from Cholera, Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Secunderabad), Nanded, Medak, Parbhani and Bir, from plague.

39. There were 9 Government and 16 aided, *Yunani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the Hyderabad City. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries decreased from 13,21,986 to 12,03,696. There was also a fall in the surgical cases which numbered 1,00,596 against 1,07,087 in 1833 F. The total amount spent on this Department was Rs. 1,41,235 against Rs. 1,32,090 in the previous year.

40. The number of lunatics in the Asylum was almost the same as in the previous year (224 against 223). Of these, 36 were discharged cured, 18 were committed to the care of their relatives and 13 died, leaving 157 lunatics at the end of the year. The total expenditure of the Asylum was Rs. 27,283 against Rs. 25,716, the average cost per head being Rs. 186-13-11 against Rs. 196-14-1 in 1833 F.

41. Notwithstanding a slight decrease in the number of educational institutions maintained by Government and private bodies (4,001 against 4,040), there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils (2,44,234 against 2,42,898). The fall in the number of institutions was, as pointed out in the Report for 1833 F., due mostly to the abolition of Primary Schools of the experimental type, the savings realised therefrom being utilised for the creation, maintenance and improvement of more deserving institutions. Out of the total educational institutions there were 3,813 for boys (4 Colleges: two first grade and two second grade—31 High Schools, 96 Middle Schools, 3,142 Primary Schools, 3 Training Schools for teachers, 8 Industrial Schools, and 29 other Special Schools),

and 688 for girls (one second grade College, 5 High Schools, 15 Middle Schools, 662 Primary Schools, 4 Training schools for Mistresses and one Industrial School). The total strength of the boys' institutions was 2,09,974 and that of the girls' 34,260. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 68,29,902 in 1933 F. to Rs. 70,02,876, i.e., by Rs. 1,72,974, and of this Rs. 46,14,400 were for direct expenditure and Rs. 23,88,476 for indirect expenditure as against Rs. 46,19,481 and Rs. 22,10,421, respectively, in the previous year. Out of the direct expenditure of Rs. 46,14,400, Rs. 39,39,350 were spent on boys' institutions and Rs. 6,75,050 on girls'. In the Faculty of Arts of the Osmania University 407 candidates were examined out of which 230 passed or 56.5 per cent. For the Final LL. B. examination 22 appeared and 22 passed, and next in order were the results of the M.A. Degree examination : 13 out of 16 were successful. Altogether 145 candidates appeared for the B.A. Degree examination and 182 for the Intermediate : 80 of the former and 83 of the latter were successful. In the Theological Faculty of the University 50 per cent. candidates were successful. The results of the Arts Examination of the Nizam College, affiliated to the Madras University, showed that 64.9 per cent. of the total number of candidates (114) appearing for different examinations were successful. Seven candidates sat for the B.Sc. and 17 for the B.A. Degree Examinations, 3 of the former and 14 of the latter were successful in obtaining the Degree. Two candidates appeared for the B.A. Honours preliminary examination and one was successful, and 10 out of 13 who appeared for B.Sc. Examination Part I were also declared successful. Seventy-three candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examination, and 46 passed. Besides, 20 private candidates completed the Intermediate Examination and became eligible for the B.A. or B.Sc. course in the University. Out of 365 candidates appearing for the High School Leaving Certificate Board Examination 208 or 55.6 per cent. were successful, while 599 appearing for the Osmania Matriculation 106 candidates matriculated, i.e., 17.7 per cent. of the total number.

Out of the 22 female candidates who appeared for the Local Cambridge Examination 18 passed and out of 20 appearing for the High School Leaving Certificate Board Examinations 9 were successful.

42. There was a decrease in the number of books published during the year, 257 against 268 in the preceding year, of which Literature and Press 95 dealt with Theology and Ethics, 35 with Law, 8 with History, 9 with Poetry and the Drama and the remainder with Education, Fiction, Hygiene, etc. Altogether 10 books on Sciences and Arts, History and Philosophy were also published by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University. Five new presses were opened and licences were given for publication of 3 periodicals.

43. The Observatory was chiefly engaged in the completion of the Astrographic Catalogue during the year. One hundred and one photographs were taken with the Astrographic equatorial telescope, and 877 observations of long period variables were made with the Grub Equatorial. Four phenomena of disappearances and an equal number of reappearances of stars occulted by the moon, as well as the partial eclipse of the moon on 8th February 1925, were observed during the year. Volume V Zone 21° of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue was completed and copies were distributed to various Scientific Institutions. Microseisms characteristic of the monsoon season were found on the records of 19 days. The records to the end of August 1924 were studied and the results forwarded to Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary. The total cost of maintaining the Observatory was Rs. 34,151 against Rs. 35,891 in 1933 F.

44. The Accounts for 1934 F. show that the ordinary service receipts exceeded the original estimate by 66.53 lakhs (782.66 net against 716.13 estimate) while the ordinary service expenditure was less than the estimated expenditure by 67.58 lakhs (598.82 net against 661.40 estimate). The ordinary service surplus

was 188·84 lakhs against 136·80 lakhs in 1333 F. and 99·15 lakhs in 1332 F. The aggregate net result, after providing 25 lakhs for Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves, deducting 34·50 lakhs for departmental savings and meeting the extraordinary net expenditure of 9·38 lakhs, left the year with a net surplus of 119·96 lakhs, which is 28·08 lakhs better than the revised figure and is 90·24 lakhs and 104·43 lakhs more than the Budget and the normal, respectively.

The Budget provision for Capital undertakings was 90·75 lakhs against which the actual expenditure incurred was 64·68 lakhs. The Estimate and Actuals are compared below :—

Heads	Original Estimate	Actual
Irrigation	40·00	51·60
Railway Capital	41·78	10·15
Do compensation	2·00	1·25
Electricity	1·50	·97
Workshop	1·00	·09
Telephone	1·16	·62
Printing	2·65	·25
Industries	·66	— ·25
Total	90·75	64·68

The expenditure under investments was 14·69 lakhs. The following investments were made :—

Debenture Loan to Shahabad Cement Co.	11·43
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway	
Debentures New Issues	3·26
Total	14·69

The year 1334 F. opened with a cash balance of 458·93 lakhs and closed with 453·54 lakhs.

45. The coins issued for circulation amounted to Rs. 3,13,594 and those withdrawn from circulation to Rs. 3,50,094. Excluding Notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India the total value of Notes in circulation increased from 232·68 lakhs in 1333 F. to Rs. 279·97 lakhs in 1334 F. The percentage of each denomination of Notes to gross circulation (Rs. 3,09,60,000) was as follows on the last day of 1334 F.

One Rupee Notes	0·01
Five „ „	7·99
Ten „ „	37·83
One hundred „ „	54·17

The Paper Currency Reserve at the end of 1334 F. was 1,10,00,000 O.S. coins, 1,17,19,873 B.G. coins and the Government of India Securities of the face value of B.G. Rs. 61,34,500.

46. The total number of subscribers to the end of 1334 F. was 22,268, and 15,865 policies were issued to 11,800 subscribers, while 4,688 subscribers or their heirs-at-law were refunded their accumulated contributions on account of unfitness on Medical examination or death prior to the issues of policies to them. Seventy-nine subscribers contributed to the old Family Pension Fund. Altogether 788 proposals of Insurance were under consideration and policies were not issued to 5,413 subscribers for non-receipt of their proposals in regard to the medical examination. The total receipts of the Insurance Fund (contribution

Rs. 81,62,766 and the interest accrued on the amounts invested Rs. 6,37,794 to the end of 1334 F.) amounted to Rs. 88,00,560. Of this, Rs. 26,03,482 were invested (Rs. 8,00,700 in stock certificates and the balance in Government securities both yielding interest at 6 per cent. per annum), and Rs. 8,62,860 were refunded, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,34,718.

47. The expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants decreased from Rs. 11,63,158 in 1333 F. to Rs. 10,70,799 in 1334 F. The fall in expenditure was chiefly under the heads "Grants to Religious and Charitable Institutions" and "Yomiadars and Saliadars." An account of the measures introduced in the department by the Sadr-us-Sudur deserving of special mention will be found in para 403 of the report.

48. There were 11 main and feeder lines and 42 sub-stations at the end of 1334 F. as against 8 of the former and 39 of the latter in the previous year. The total income of the department rose from Rs. 8,67,752 in 1333 F. to Rs. 8,84,439 in 1334 F. The net profit of the department, after deducting the cost of generation, distribution and the depreciation was Rs. 1,10,566 or 1.33 per cent. on the capital outlay (Rs. 83,36,167) as against 2.2 per cent. in the previous year.

49. The different kinds of work turned out by Workshop in compliance with orders placed by the Government Departments as well as by private bodies, are given in para. 408 of the Report. During the year, the Workshop received 3,406 orders of which 3,113 were completed. The total receipts of the Workshop for 1334 F. amounted to Rs. 4,71,884 against which an expenditure of Rs. 4,84,038 was incurred and Rs. 37,801 earned as profits.

50. The river improvement work from Afzalgunj-bridge to Mussallum-bridge, the Azam Jahi Road, the Muazam Jahi Road and the Goods Shed Road, the improvement of Akberjah Bazar and Sultan Shahi and the Mir Jumla tank scheme were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 23,71,250. Twenty-three poor class houses were constructed in the Mussallam Jung Gardens, bringing the total number of houses built to 665. For the other works under progress during the year, see para. 412 of the report. The total expenditure incurred by the City Improvement Board amounted to Rs. 10,03,588 against Rs. 8,73,438 in 1333 F.

51. The details of the work carried out by the Statistical Department during the year under report will be found in para. 415 of the report, the most important being the compilation of the Statistical Abstract of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and the Decennial Report of the State (1322-1331).

The Census of the Agricultural Stock in the Dominions, which takes place once in five years, was held, during the year under report, in co-operation with the Government of India.

52. The compilation of the statistical volumes of all the districts was over by the end of 1334 F. The drafting of the Report Volume of the Aurangabad District was nearing completion, while the work of other districts was in progress. The Village Lists relating to the districts of Nizamabad, Bir, Osmanabad, Medak and Parbhani were also compiled during the year.

53. To the existing seven lakhs acres of land made over by the Revenue Department and the Forest Department for colonization scheme, an additional two lakhs acres of land taken away from the *Shikargah* area were added by the Firman Mubarik, making a total of nine lakhs acres. During the year, in accordance with the decision of the Development Board, List No. 2 was published, giving requisite details of the survey numbers available for colonization, covering an area of 3,42,473 acres, situated in 30 talukas of the Telingana Districts and 20 talukas of the Mahratwara. In consultation with the Revenue Department it was decided, during the year, to make over small plots of land,

measuring in all 2,29,068 acres unsuited for colonization, to the applicants on *pattas* for cultivation. The total number of applications received for these plots was 2,918. Besides, the Development Board had sanctioned the grant of land aggregating to 85,994 acres to 80 applicants. Altogether 78,108 acres of land situated in 18 taluks were surveyed during the year : maps were prepared and blocks formed to facilitate the distribution work. There were in all 8 sittings of the Board and 18 meetings of the Standing Committee during the year under report.

The total grant provided in the budget for communications, buildings and irrigation works under this Department during 1834 F., was Rs. 10,76,083, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,54,202. Of this Rs. 8,42,861 were spent on works, Rs. 2,08,430 on establishment and Rs. 2,911 on tools and plant.

54. During the year under report, the mosque of Pemamati and the Baradari of Taramati, both located in the suburbs of Hyderabad along the Osmansagar Road, as well as an old tower at Allampalli in the district of Mahbubnagar, were surveyed. The detailed account of these monuments will be found in para. 423 of the report. The total amount spent during the year on the maintenance and special repairs of monuments was Rs. 46,971. Two monographs relating to the inscriptions of the Chalukya King, Someswara I and the Kakatiya Queen, Rudramamba, were published during the year. The total number of coins added to the collection of the department from the various sources, was 1,273 : consisting 103 gold, 483 silver and 687 copper coins. Among the gold coins, one of Akbar's, minted at Fatehpur Mint, and another of Jahandar Shah's, minted at Mohammadabad Mint, are very rare acquisitions, especially the latter being perhaps unique in the world.

55. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 18·4 per cent. in the number of pages composed, 39·24 per cent. in the impressions printed, 3·09 per cent. in the Litho. pages composed and 23·10 per cent. in the impressions printed thereon. This fall was mainly due to a lesser number of orders received during the year as compared with the year 1833 F., when, besides heavy orders, lakhs of forms were printed for the Postal Department. There was, however, an increase of 20 per cent. in the binding as well as in the embossing work. The work turned out during the year in connection with *Nastaliq* type (Persian characters) was not very satisfactory. The cutting of one series of punches was completed and types were cast from them. It is, however, hoped that by the end of 1835 F. one complete series of type will be ready for composition purposes. As compared with the previous year, there was a very slight increase in the total receipts (Rs. 1,94,801 against Rs. 1,94,091) as well as in the total expenditure (Rs. 1,90,299 against Rs. 1,89,959) of the Press Department, and the profits stood at Rs. 4,502 against Rs. 4,132 in 1833 F. The schedule rates for work are in course of revision by the Government on the recommendation of Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, Examiner with the Government of India, Press Accounts, so as to bring the new rates in conformity with the quality and quantity of the work turned out by the Press.

56. This department was created during the year by special commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a retrenchment measure with a view to effect economies in the purchase and distribution of all the stationery supplied to the Government offices. As stationery and printing are allied branches, the Department was placed under the control and supervision of the Superintendent, Government Central Press, but working under the Finance Department. The total value of paper and stationery purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,748 ; out of which stationery worth Rs. 60,475 was supplied to the various offices, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,273 worth in stock at the end of 1834 F. The total amount spent for maintaining the Department was Rs. 11,244 ; of which Rs. 9,500 were spent on purchase of furniture and iron racks, and on extensions to the building, and the balance of Rs. 1,744 on establishment and contingencies.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION II.

Historical Summary.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION III.

Form of Administration.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1330 F. (1921).

5. *Vide* pages 34 to 43 of the Companion Volume to the General Administration Report for 1331 F.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

SECTION I.

Land Revenue.

6. **Control.** Rajah Fateh Nawaz Want Bahadur remained in charge of the Revenue portfolio till the 28rd Isfandar 1334 Fasli, when by Farman of His Exalted Highness he was succeeded by Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur.

7. **Total Land Revenue.** The total net collections under all heads of land revenue including arrears and excess collections, but excluding collections on account of attached Jagirs and Inams (which are credited to Debt Heads) amounted to Rs. 2,98,14,140 as against Rs. 2,82,96,185 in the previous year.

8. **Total area and Gross Assessment.** The total extent of *ryotwari* holdings increased from 2,15,22,177 acres in 1333 Fasli to 2,16,32,587 acres during the year under report, or an increase of 1,10,410 acres. The gross assessment of the above holdings increased from Rs. 3,19,80,803 in 1333 Fasli to Rs. 3,23,81,442 in 1334 Fasli, or an increase of Rs. 4,00,639. Remissions granted during the year showed a decrease of Rs. 1,80,343 and amounted to Rs. 54,44,776 as against Rs. 56,25,119 in the preceding year, the percentage of remissions to total assessment being 16·81 as against 17·59 in the previous year. The percentage in Mahratwara was 2·76 and in Telingana 28·29 as against 2·76 and 29·56 in 1333 F.

9. **Details of Remissions.** The details of remissions granted under various heads in 1334 Fasli compared with the figures of the preceding year were as follows : —

Items	1833 F.	1834 F.
	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
1. Excess or deficit of water	38,06,651	32,05,288
2. Breached irrigation sources	3,40,629	3,79,242
3. Submergence of land prior to cultivation	59,749	94,275
4. "Talaf Mal" or remissions for short crops	54,345	78,784
5. Change of crop or season or source of irrigation for one crop in double crop lands for want of water	12,81,672	11,66,850
6. Cash remissions on account of double crop cultivation	1,47,879	2,88,441
7. Miscellaneous	4,84,694	2,28,886
Total	56,25,119	54,44,766

10. **Collections.** The net *ryotwari* land revenue demand including *Sivai Jama-bandi* amounted to Rs. 2,76,14,081 as against Rs. 2,71,71,777 in the preceding year. Out of the current demand, Rs. 38,008 were written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 2,70,45,039 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,35,984 uncollected at the end of

1334 F. The percentage of collections to net demand was 97·94 as against 95·93 in the preceding year.

The demand on account of arrears at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 45,18,315 to which Rs. 41,261 were added during the year on account of *Sivai Jamabandi* items, making the total recoverable arrears Rs. 45,59,576. Of this, Rs. 96,831 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 9,13,593 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,49,152 at the end of 1334 F. Adding to this, the balance of the current demand remaining uncollected during the year, the total arrears outstanding at the end of 1334 F. amounted to Rs. 40,85,136 as against Rs. 45,18,315 at the end of 1333 F. The heaviest arrears were in the districts of Warangal (15,50,534), Medak (10,15,423), Nalgonda (6,27,786), Aurangabad (2,51,819), Mahboobnagar (2,24,485), Nizamabad (1,16,906), Karimnagar (1,16,833), Raichur (81,756) and Gulbargah (50,148), varying from half a lakh to fifteen lakhs.

11. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 260 as against 402 in the preceding year. The largest number issued was in Nalgonda where the number of processes issued was 76. Warangal followed next with 74 processes.

12. The following statement shows the current demand and collections and amounts written off under other sources of Land Revenue :—

Heads				Demand including <i>Sivai Jamabandi</i>	Collections excluding excess collections	Amounts written off
				O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Peshkash and Makta-pan	..	..	..	9,26,270	7,11,785	2,782
Fruit trees •	..	..	..	1,32,270	1,15,481	515
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	4,85,374	3,75,158	2,045
Total				14,94,414	12,02,424	5,842

The balance of land revenue other than *ryotwari* remaining in arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,86,648 as against Rs. 2,71,087 at the close of last year.

The arrears under other heads of land revenue on account of previous years including *Sivai Jamabandi* additions during the year amounted to Rs. 15,05,190. Out of this, Rs. 2,07,288 were written off and Rs. 1,33,557 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,64,345 uncollected at the close of the year. Adding to this, the arrears of current demand, the total arrears of other sources of land revenue at the close of 1334 F. amounted to Rs. 14,50,993 as against Rs. 12,32,171 at the end of 1333 F.

SECTION II.

Survey and Settlement.

13. Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, carried on *ex-officio* the duties of Settlement Commissioner till the 24th Isfandar 1334 F. when by Farman-a-Mubarik, the posts of two Sadar Nazims, one for Mahratwara and the other for Telingana Division, were created, and these officers were invested with the powers of Settlement Commissioners in their respective Divisions. Accordingly the two Sadar Nazims discharged the duties of Settlement Commissioners till the end of the year.

14. Original survey operations were undertaken in 25 villages of the Hyderabad Division, the area of which aggregated 50,913 acres. No survey work was, however, carried out in the Warangal Division. The average cost per acre was 7 annas 4 pies as against 4 annas 7 pies in the previous year. The increase in cost is due to the fact that the work had to be carried out in isolated patches.

15. In the Warangal Division, no original classification work was carried on. In the Hyderabad Division, however, 31 villages covering an area of 65,482 acres were reclassified. The cost per acre was 3 annas 2 pies as against 3 annas 8 pies in the previous year.

16. During the year under report, revision work was carried on in 663 villages of the Hyderabad Division and 321 villages of the Warangal Division and the total area revised was 21,56,467 acres (*i.e.*, Hyderabad 13,44,058 and Warangal 8,12,409 acres), the average cost per acre being 2 annas 7 pies against 2 annas 5 pies in 1833 F.

17. In 1834 F. revised rates were announced in 410 and 325 villages of the Hyderabad and Warangal Divisions, respectively. The total increase in assessment due to the announcements amounted to Rs. 4,52,439.

18. The number of cases of boundary disputes including arrears that came up for hearing numbered 67 in 1834 F., out of which 38 cases were disposed of during the year, and 29 cases remained pending enquiry at the end of the year under report.

19. During the year under report 1,425 maps were prepared at a cost of Rs. 23,000 as against 1,413 at Rs. 24,079 in the preceding year. Of these maps, 1,415 were village maps, 9 Taluk and one Division map. In addition to these, 496 maps were coloured and 426 maps revised as against 1,282 and 455 maps, respectively, in the preceding year. The cost amounted to Rs. 4,259 as against Rs. 5,680 in the preceding year. The total number of maps printed was 16,620 as against 27,819 in the preceding year. These maps consist of 1,350 village, 3 Taluk, and 7 Dominion maps; and the cost of printing amounted to Rs. 19,131 as against Rs. 15,129 in 1833 F.

20. During the year under report, the cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 5,22,997 as against Rs. 4,98,153 in the previous year.

SECTION III.

Inam Settlement.

21. Nawab Fasih Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, worked as Nazim till 26th Isfandar 1334 F. when the duties of this post were transferred, by commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, to Nawab Rahim Yar Jung Bahadur who continued to discharge the duties of Nazim as well as Additional Nazim till the end of the year under report.

22. Inams of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,816 were confirmed in perpetuity, and Inams worth Rs. 30,310 were resumed during the year under report.

23. The nature and value of Inam claims disposed of during 1334 F., are shown in the following statement :—
 Classification of Inam Claims disposed of.

Classification of Inam claims							Value confirmed	Value resumed
							Rs.	Rs.
Jagirs	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,829	24,982
Maktas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,175	2,582
Agrahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,281	..
Inams	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,867	2,278
Seri	..	..	..	..	..	..	888	129
Cash rusums	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,298	339
Cash Yomiahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	..
Total							52,816	30,810

24. The number of Inam certificates issued during the year under report was 104 as against 54 in the preceding year.
 Inam Certificates.

SECTION IV.

Excise.

25. Moulvi Abdul Latif Khan Saheb (Nawab Latif Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Excise Commissioner during the year under report.
 Control.

26. Excluding revenue from poisonous drugs, the gross Excise Revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,76,77,836 as against Rs. 1,67,97,783 in the previous year. After deducting the compensation payable to Jagirdars and Sarf-i-Khas, the amounts payable to the British Cantonnments, the price of opium and commission to opium vendors the net Excise revenue aggregated to Rs. 1,54,84,729 as against Rs. 1,47,59,271 in 1333 F. Out of the above collections, the sums paid to the Residency on account of the Revenue of Secunderabad and Aurangabad Cantonments amounted to Rs. 11,37,835 as against Rs. 9,55,189 in 1333 Fasli. The net revenue to Government thus amounted to Rs. 1,43,46,894 as against Rs. 1,38,04,082 in the previous year. It may be noted that the gross revenue in 1334 F. (Rs. 1,77,07,557) increased over the Departmental estimated figure (Rs. 1,61,27,400) by Rs. 15,80,157 as against Rs. 10,73,526 in 1333 F.

27. The total collection on account of country spirits, *sendhi* and *gul-mowha*, amounted to Rs. 1,58,71,847 as against Rs. 1,51,88,431 in the previous year. After deducting Rs. 6,28,461 payable to Jagirdars as compensation and Rs. 11,20,500 to the British Cantonment authorities, the net revenue from country spirits, *sendhi* and *gulmowha* totalled Rs. 1,41,22,886 as against Rs. 1,36,25,497 in 1333 F.
 Revenue from Country spirits *Sendhi* and *Gulmowha*.

28. The net Excise Revenue of the Secunderabad Town and Cantonment together with revenue derived from opium and *ganja* paid to the Residency during the year under report was Rs. 10,60,594 as against Rs. 8,77,948 in 1333 F. In addition to the above amount, a sum of Rs. 77,241 was paid to the Residency to the account of the Aurangabad Cantonment.
 Cantonment Abkari.

29. During the year under report, 244 chests (of 70 seers each), 18 seers and 69 tolas of opium were imported from Malwa as against 255 chests, 63 seers and 38 tolas in 1833 F. The total income under this head was Rs. 15,53,676 as against Rs. 13,16,398 in the previous year. After deducting from the above amount the compensation due to Jagirdars (Rs. 31,119) and the Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa (Rs. 31,550), the sum payable to the British Cantonment (Rs. 11,412), the price of opium (Rs. 2,65,532) and commission to vendors (Rs. 95,934) the net revenue amounted to Rs. 11,18,129 as against Rs. 8,48,919 in the preceding year. Notwithstanding the decrease in the quantity of opium imported, the increase in revenue is due to the Minimum Guarantee System under which in case of undersales the contractors have guaranteed to pay for the full minimum amount of opium to be imported by them under the contract.

30. The total income from the sale of *ganja* and *bhang* fell from Rs. 2,92,954 to Rs. 2,51,813 in 1834 F. After deducting Rs. 2,176 on account of compensation due to Jagirdars and Rs. 5,923 payable to the British Cantonment Authorities the net revenue was Rs. 2,43,714 as against Rs. 2,84,855 in the previous year.

31. The income derived from the sale of poisonous drugs decreased from Rs. 35,143 in 1833 F. to Rs. 30,221 during the year under report.

32. The number of liquor and *sendhi* shops was reduced from 30,298 in 1833 F. to 29,731 in 1834 F., while the total quantity of liquor issued from the distilleries increased from 9,98,765 proof gallons to 11,01,042 proof gallons in 1834 F. and of these, 9,64,117 gallons were actually consumed as against 9,11,038 in the preceding year or an increase of 53,079 gallons in actual consumption. This increased consumption was the result of better agricultural crops and the consequent general prosperity of the ryots. The Dasara Feast of the Hindus, occurring twice during the year under report owing to the precession of the lunar year, has also added to the heavy consumption of liquor. Moreover, the big irrigation projects in the Warangal and Nizamabad Districts with their large influx of labour population contributed their share not inconsiderably towards increased consumption.

33. The total number of Abkari offences including those pending disposal in the preceding year was 92. Of these, conviction was obtained in 34 cases, 18 cases were dismissed and 40 remained pending at the close of 1834 F. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 1,121. The cases taken up for departmental inquiry (including those pending disposal at the close of the previous year) were 5,178. Of these, in 1,363 cases charges were proved and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 24,092, 646 cases were dismissed for want of proof and 3,169 cases remained pending at the end of the year under report.

34. The total expenditure on the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 8,81,986 in 1834 F. as against Rs. 9,07,292 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 4.98 as against 5.41 in 1833 F.

SECTION V.

Forest.

35. Nawab Hamid Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of Forests during the year under report.

36. As a result of the rectification of area the total Forest area stood at 9,614·02 square miles at the end of 1834 F. as against 9,557·41 square miles at the end of 1833 F. as shown below :—

Particulars	1833 F.	1834 F.
Protected Forests	6,969·68	7,245·70
Open Forests	2,587·73	2,368·32
Total ..	9,557·41	9,614·02

37. Altogether 28·51 miles of new demarcation lines were cut during the year under report as against 108·88 miles in 1833 F., the average cost of demarcation being Rs. 4-11-8 against Rs. 4-0-10 in the previous year. The total length of old lines measuring 8,417·44 miles was reclaimed at a cost of Rs. 1,134. The total length of demarcation lines (artificial and natural) came up to 10,627·92 sq. miles against 11,307·13 sq. miles in 1833 F.

38. During the year under report, 28 forest blocks in different Divisions covering an area of 55,046 acres were surveyed by the Forest staff. The Survey of India Party surveyed forest areas in Jagtial Range of the Karimnagar Division. During the year one working plan covering an area of 8,877 acres was drawn up and the felling schemes of 6 forest blocks in the Karimnagar Division covering an area of 46,343 acres were prepared. In the Nizamabad Division, an area of 20,381 acres of Open Forests covering 15 series of Bemgal, Manchippa, Bansvada and Yellareddy were duly surveyed, mapped and reconnoitred. Altogether 47 experimental coupes in Kannad and Bhokerdan Ranges of the Aurangabad Division were auctioned, out of which 30 coupes were felled, some partially and some completely. The remaining coupes could not be worked for want of labour.

39. During the year Rs. 22,871 were spent on construction of Forest buildings.

40. Including arrears of the previous year the total number of Forest cases for disposal during 1834 F. was 9,188, of which 2,686 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6,502 at the close of the year. The fines realized amounted to Rs. 54,961 as against Rs. 45,945 in 1833 F. Out of the 17 cases prosecuted in the Courts, 14 were decided : conviction was obtained in 2 cases and in 12 cases the offenders were discharged.

41. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 4,09,066 acres against 4,05,646 in the previous year, i.e., an increase of 3,420 acres. The increase was chiefly in the Divisions of Nizamabad, Medak and Nalgonda in the Eastern Circle and also in the Divisions of Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad and Gulbarga in the Western Circle, while there was a marked decrease in other Divisions. An area of 15,730 acres was reported to have been burnt down during the year, leaving 3,93,336 acres as actually protected. The total expenditure on Fire Protection works during the year amounted to Rs. 3,111, the cost varying between Rs. 5-10-8 per 100 acres in the Karimnagar Division to Re. 0-5-6 in the Khammam Division.

The following statistics show the areas closed and kept to grazing, its percentage and incidence of grazing per acre in cow units :—

	Acres.
(a) Area closed to grazing for the whole year.	1,87,937
(b) Percentage of the closed area to the total area of the Protected Forests.	2·97

	Acres.
(c) Total area kept open to grazing	60,15,274
(d) Percentage of the total area kept open for grazing to the total forest area of the Dominions. ..	97.03
(e) Total number of animals grazed at full rates in terms of cows	8,19,034
(f) Total number of animals allowed free grazing in terms of cows	13,950
(g) Incidence of grazing per head	7.22

The area closed to goats increased from 6,651.16 sq. miles in 1333 F. to 6,731.76 sq. miles in 1334 F.

42. Natural reproduction from coppice was satisfactory in two Divisions of the Eastern Circle and all the Divisions of the Western Circle, and regeneration both from seed and coppice was fairly satisfactory in only four Divisions of the Eastern Circle. Seedlings of Sandal trees along the water courses in the Aurangabad Division appeared very promising. Sowings and weedings were carried out in the *babul-bans* (Acacia groves) at Parbhani and Hingoli in the Nanded Division. Climbers were cut and light cleanings and thinnings were done in coppice-shoots in areas felled under working plans in some Divisions. Out of 4,880 teak plants transplanted from forests in suitable localities in Nagaram in the Hanamkonda Division 3,960 were reported doing well.

43. The total area systematically exploited during the year under report was 28,282 acres as against 25,940 in 1333 F. as detailed below :—

Particulars	AREA IN ACRES	
	1333 F.	1334 F.
Under simple coppice	4,289	6,708
Under coppice with standards	19,773	20,615
Under Improvement or selection fellings	1,878	989
Clear fellings with artificial regeneration .. ..	..	20
Total ..	25,940	28,282

In the Divisions of Khammam, Karum Nagar and Nalgonda in the Eastern Circle the removal of small timber and fuel for agricultural purposes was allowed on permit-system from open forests in places far away from Working-Plan areas. Sale on permits was totally stopped in the Medak Division while it was allowed from the open area only in some of the Divisions where systematic fellings were not worked on a large scale. During the year under report, Rs. 11,110 were recovered from the Railway Company for the sleepers supplied last year. In order to revive lac industry in the Nirmal Division, brood lac was obtained from Bangalore and Hoshungabad (Central Provinces) and propagated. The lac collected after infection weighed 379 seers.

44. Receipts from the sale of timber and fuel, etc., amounted to Rs. 6,67,684 as against Rs. 4,39,333 in the preceding year.

Major Forest Produce

45. The Minor forest produce yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,68,418 against Rs. 7,96,916 in the previous year, the following being the principal items :—

Particulars						1883 F.	1884 F.
						Rs.	Rs.
Grass and grazing	..	.	.	.	..	6,53,780	7,38,847
Bamboos	..	..	..	..	.	39,929	39,402
Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	9,839	7,157
Bark and leaves	..	..	..	..	.	86,748	74,966
Other Minor produce	..	..	..	.	.	6,625	8,041
Total						7,96,916	8,68,418

46. There was appreciable increase in the Forest Revenue under Major as well as Minor produce. The total revenue increased from Rs. 15,38,975 in 1883 F. to Rs. 18,42,458 or a rise of 19·7 per cent., while the expenditure decreased from Rs. 7,89,008 to Rs. 6,97,426 or a fall of 11·6 per cent. The following table gives the details of receipts and expenditure as compared with the figures of 1883 F.

Year	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE			Surplus
	Collected by Forest Dept.	Collected by Revenue Dept.	Total	Conservancy and works	Establishment and Contingencies	Total	
1883 F. ..	9,04,096	6,84,879	15,38,975	55,066	7,33,937	7,89,008	7,49,972
1884 F. ..	11,17,876	7,24,577	18,42,458	39,272	6,58,154	6,97,426	11,45,027
Difference.	+2,13,780	+89,698	+3,03,478	-15,794	-75,783	-91,577	+8,95,055

SECTION VI.

Customs.

47. Rajah Indarkaran Bahadur continued as Inspector-General of the Customs Department throughout the year under report.

48. The total Customs revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,81,175 as against Rs. 1,31,83,885 in the previous year as per details shown below :—

Year				Imports	Exports	Miscellaneous	Total
1883 F.	..	..	..	54,42,966	77,15,937	24,432	1,31,83,885
1884 F.	..	..	..	51,50,732	77,02,742	27,701	1,28,81,175
Difference				-2,92,234	-18,195	+3,219	-3,02,210

Adding Rs. 6,45,327 on account of the 25 per cent. contribution made by the Sarf-i-Khas out of the receipts of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Customs-Houses, and the Sarf-i-Khas Customs-Houses on the Gadag line

the total *Dewani* Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 1,35,26,502 as against Rs. 1,38,08,937 in the preceding year. The decrease was mainly due to (1) decrease in imports of salt, which is evidently a reaction from the increased imports of the previous year, and (2) to falling off in the exports of cotton and cotton seed, as well as Sesamum and Karar seed and oils, due to unfavourable crops which also account for the considerable decrease in imports of cloth and yarn.

The decrease in imports was principally under Salt (3,05,675), Yarn (78,903), Fruit (47,443), Cloth (30,192), Silk (19,843), Betel-nut (19,619), Gunny bags (12,621), Corrugated iron sheets (11,844) and Sugar (11,425). The increase mainly occurred under Gold (1,64,289), Animals (54,898), Kerosine Oil (53,188), Haberdashery (41,220), Machinery (37,035), Silver (30,680), Poppy seeds (29,896), Motor vehicles (19,544), Hides and leather (17,554), Jaggery (14,398), Timber (11,119) and Glassware (10,740).

The downward tendency of export revenue reported last year continued during the year under report. This would appear to be due to the unfavourable character of the seasons affecting the produce of the State, on the export of which the customs revenue under this head mainly depends. The decrease mainly occurred under Cotton (3,69,565), Cotton seed (49,507), Oils (1,14,550), Safflower (40,216), *Til and Ramtil* (35,546), Animals (14,550), Timber (14,280) and Bamboo (12,222). There was, however, an increase under Castor seed (2,64,894), Grain (85,889), Linseed (41,806), Ground-nuts (24,728), Hides and leather (20,268), Dry chillies (16,034) and Fowls (8,183).

49. The following statement shows the total value of gold and silver imported and the duty realized thereon during the year under report. The heavy import of gold is specially worthy of notice; it considerably affected the demand for our currency in financing the export trade in the cold weather.

Year	GOLD		SILVER	
	Value	Duty	Value	Duty
1883 F. 	1,82,69,000	1,82,688	71,58,000	8,57,903
1884 F. 	3,46,93,000	8,46,977	77,72,000	3,88,583

50. The total number of smuggling cases which came up for enquiry during 1884 Fasli numbered 43, in which goods worth Rs. 45,529 were seized. In addition, 29 cases being arrears of 1883 Fasli were also pending hearing, making a total number of 72 cases under disposal, the value of goods confiscated amounting to Rs. 50,112. Of these, 42 cases were disposed of, out of which in 9 cases goods were sold by auction realizing Rs. 286, and in 33 cases goods worth Rs. 45,763 were redeemed by the owners.

51. The total cost of the Department on account of salaries, etc., amounted to Rs. 15,27,739 as against Rs. 17,16,186 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 11.29 as against 13.15 in the preceding year.

SECTION VII.

Wards' Estates.

52. Moulvi Ghulam Ghouse Khan Saheb continued as Nazim of the Court of Wards throughout the year under report.

53. There were altogether 77 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the year under report. During the year 19 new estates were taken under the Court's management, 8 were released and one was handed over to

the Revenue Department for management, leaving 87 estates under the management of the Court at the end of the year. Of these 87, 65 estates were under the direct management of the Court, 6 under temporary control and 16 were managed through Honorary Superintendents.

54. The net land revenue of the *Jamabandi* estates rose from Rs. 22,85,766 to Rs. 30,86,127 in 1334 F. Remissions amounting to Rs. 4,42,240 were granted during the year against Rs. 4,48,157 in the preceding year.

55. The closing balance at the end of 1333 F. was Rs. 24,55,130 and the total receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 30,85,663, making the total amount at the disposal of the Court Rs. 55,40,793 as against Rs. 46,86,367 in the preceding year. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 26,47,105 was incurred, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,93,688 at the close of 1334 F. Adding to this Rs. 25,832, the excess expenditure over receipts in some of the estates the real closing balance amounted to Rs. 29,19,520.

56. The inter-estate liabilities during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,076 and of this, Rs. 10,023 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,053 at the end of 1334 F. Including suits to the value of Rs. 27,40,480 pending enquiry in the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards at the end of 1333 F. and fresh suits to the value of Rs. 2,02,956 preferred during the year, the total outside liabilities amounted to Rs. 29,43,439. Of this total, liabilities amounting to Rs. 1,24,284 were admitted by the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards and those amounting to Rs. 58,708 were rejected, leaving suits to the value of Rs. 27,60,447 pending investigation at the close of the year in the Civil Courts and the Court of Wards. Adding the balance of admitted liabilities remaining at the end of 1333 F., viz., Rs. 5,23,388 to those admitted during 1334 F. (Rs. 1,24,284) the total admitted liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,47,672. Of this, liabilities amounting to Rs. 96,874 were written off and Rs. 1,42,329 were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,08,469 at the close of 1334 F.

57. There was an opening balance of Rs. 40,945 at the commencement of the year under report. During the year Rs. 2,16,162 were collected as supervision fees from the estates against which an expenditure on account of establishment and other management charges amounted to Rs. 2,19,639, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,468 at the close of 1334 F.

58. During the year under report, Rs. 42,967 were spent on buildings and general improvements as against Rs. 45,041 in the previous year.

59. The total number of villages under the supervision of the Court of Wards was 820. Of these, 340 villages were surveyed and settled and in 84 villages revised rates were announced.

60. There were in all 107 wards (boys and girls) under the guardianship of the Court in 1334 F. Of these, 20 boys attended Government Schools, and 45 Wards, of whom there were 35 boys and 10 girls, received their education in private institutions; 24 boys and 16 girls were unsuitable for education on account of age and 2 were insane.

SECTION VIII.

Well Irrigation.

61. No new wells would appear to have been sunk in 6 districts. In nine districts 871 wells were sunk, as detailed below:—
Number and Cost of Wells.

Districts						Number of wells	Cost
							Rs.
Karimnagar	..	..	..	..	..	494	10,898
Bidar	..	..	..	..	..	142	6,337
Adilabad	..	..	..	..	..	112	21,115
Warangal	..	..	..	..	..	48	5,256
Parbhani	..	..	..	..	..	27	24,925
Nalgonda	..	..	..	..	..	26	5,776
Osmanabad	..	..	..	..	..	15	18,750
Mahboobnagar	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,050
Nizamabad	..	..	..	..	..	3	150

The average cost per well amounted to Rs. 109 and varied between Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 22.

62. The total area irrigated under new wells was 1,716 acres.

Area Irrigated by new Wells.

CHAPTER III

Protection.

SECTION I.

Legislative Council.

63. Rai Baijnath, M.A., LL.B., was in charge of the Legislative Department during the year under report.
Control.
64. There was no change in the constitution of the Legislative Council during the year, which consisted of 20 Councillors as before.
Constitution.
65. Two Council and 50 Select Committee meetings were held during the year under report as against 8 and 68, respectively in the previous year. The Council passed the following Acts :—
Acts.

(i) *An Act to amend the Cruelty to Animals Act.*

With a view to give effect to His Exalted Highness' Farman, dated 7th Safar 1348 H., preventing cock and bull fights, an addition to Section 3 of the original Act has been made, making such fights criminal and prescribing punishments for such crimes.

(ii) *Copyright Act.*

In 1299 F., some rules in the form of *Dasturul Amal* were passed to protect copyright, but in view of growing needs this *Dasturul Amal* was not considered sufficient. With a view to encourage arts and literature the above Act was passed and the old rules were repealed. The new Act also contains a provision enabling Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the British Government or any other Indian State in the matter of protection of such rights.

(iii) *The Railway Act.*

There was no Railway Act in the State till 1834 F. As the jurisdiction over the Railways till then opened was ceded to the Government of India, the British Indian Railway Act was enforced over those areas. But when the Kazipet-Ballarshah Railway was opened and the question of cession of jurisdiction over that line was settled it was considered necessary, pending the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, to pass a Railway Act applicable to that line and any other internal line that might be opened in future. The Hyderabad Railway Act is based on the British Indian Railway Act.

(iv) *An Act to amend the Abkari Act.*

Section 23 of the Abkari Act has been amended by the addition of a further clause to the effect that if any licensed person in the Municipal limits of the City of Hyderabad keeps his shop open beyond the hour specified in the license, any police officer not below the rank of a Jamedar, may hold a *panchnama* on the spot and take a *Muchalka* from him for his attendance the next day before the Abkari Talukdar. This amendment was considered necessary to enable the police to take action against the licensees

on their contravening the conditions of the license by keeping their shops open till late at night and thus giving bad characters a chance to assemble there and create disturbances.

66. The following Bills were pending before the Council at the close of 1334 F.

- i. A Bill relating to Transfer of Property Act.
- ii. A Bill regarding compilation of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- iii. A Bill for amending the Criminal Procedure Code.
- iv. A Bill regarding the Electricity Act.
- v. A Bill regarding the Factories Act.
- vi. A Bill for amending the Municipal Code.
- vii. A Bill for amending the Court Fee Act.
- viii. A Bill regarding the Water Supply Act.

67. The total cost of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 72,387 as against Rs. 92,013 in the previous year.

SECTION II.

Civil Justice.

68. Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Justice of the High Court throughout 1334 F.

During the year, Nawab Hashim Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed as Puisne Judge and Nawab Adib Yar Jung Bahadur and Moulvi Hidayat Mohiuddin Saheb were appointed as Sessions Judge at Medak and Additional Sessions Judge at Aurangabad, respectively.

69. The number of Civil Judges at the end of 1334 F. was 146 (135 Dewani and 11 Sarf-i-Khas) as against 145 (135 Dewani and 10 Sarf-i-Khas) in the preceding year. The following are the details of the Judicial Officers exercising Civil powers:—

High Court Judges (including Chief Justice) ..	7
Sessions Judges	4
Additional Sessions Judges	2
District Civil Judges	16
Additional Civil Judges	8
City Civil Judges	6
Taluk Magistrates	95
Honorary Judge	1
Tahsildars	7

Total .. 146

70. The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 25,827 against 23,941 in 1333 F. or an increase of 7.8 per cent. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted in each of the various courts as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Courts					1333 F.	1334 F.
High Court .. ..	..	..	..	..	40	41
Divisional Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	65	71
District Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,857	2,100
City Civil Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,198	2,281
Munsiffs' Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,752	21,811
Tahsil Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	29	28
Total ..					28,941	25,827

The number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted in various Courts in the nature of objections, etc., incidental to original cases rose from 9,609 to 11,552.

The total valuation of the subject matter of civil suits was Rs. 1,25,60,186 as against Rs. 1,10,41,183 in 1833 F. or an increase of Rs. 15,19,003.

71. Including arrears and cases reinstituted after they had once been dismissed or transferred or returned by other courts after amendment or enquiry, there were in all 44,829 cases for disposal in 1834 F. as against 41,682 in the preceding year or a rise of 7.5 per cent. and of these, 30,305 were disposed of as against 26,834 in 1833 F. The number of cases pending for more than one year fell from 3,589 to 2,692 or a decrease of 39.3 per cent. Excluding plaints returned for amendment or transferred to other courts, the number of cases actually disposed of was 29,568 as against 26,490 in the previous year. Of these, 7,798 or 26.3 per cent. were contested as against 7,076 or 26.7 per cent. in 1833 F. Of the uncontested suits 3,936 or 18 per cent. terminated in *ex parte* decrees. The number of suits settled by arbitration was 279 as against 296 in the preceding year. The average duration of suits fell from 322 days to 221 days in contested cases but rose from 154 days to 178 days in uncontested cases. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases showed a marked decrease, i.e., 198 days in 1833 F. to 189 days in 1834 F. In the following table the average duration in different classes of courts in 1834 F. is compared with the average of the previous year :—

Courts	CONTESTED		UNCONTESTED	
	1833 F.	1834 F.	1833 F.	1834 F.
High Court	189	718	244	209
Divisional Courts	594	869	557	510
District Courts	457	859	206	221
City Civil Courts	318	278	217	212
Munsiffs' Courts	310	192	141	168
Tahsil Courts	76	..	97	100

Including arrears, there were altogether 15,079 miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal as against 12,749. Of these 11,630 or 77.1 per cent. were disposed of as against 9,222 or 72.3 per cent. in the previous year. Of the cases disposed of, 2,851 were contested and 8,779 were uncontested and of the latter, 892 or 10.1 per cent. terminated in *ex parte* decrees. The average duration of suits decreased from 172 to 136 in contested cases and 114 to 100 days in uncontested cases.

72. Including arrears, there were 29,383 applications for the execution of decrees in 1834 F. as against 25,961 in the previous year. Of these, 20,082 or 68.3 per cent. were disposed of against 16,083 or 61.9 per cent. in 1833 F. During the year, 22 judgment debtors were imprisoned and 46 arrested against 19 and 67, respectively, in 1833 F. The total amount realized in execution rose from Rs. 11,74,641 in 1833 F. to Rs. 14,79,876 in 1834 F. or an increase of 25.9 per cent.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

73. Including arrears, the total number of regular civil appeals was 11,121 against 9,392 in 1833 F. Of these, 6,716 or 60.3 per cent. were disposed of as against 5,304 or 56.4 per cent. The average duration of an appeal in all the courts was 213 days

against 230 days in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court increased from 1,640 to 1,970 in 1834 F. Of these, 753 were disposed of (606 by the Divisional Bench and 147 by the Full Bench) as against 676 (571 by the Divisional Bench and 105 by the Full Bench) in 1833 F. The average duration of an appeal in the High Court rose from 248 days to 316 days. In the Divisional Courts and in the District Courts the number of appeals for disposal was 3,680 and 5,215, respectively, against 2,669 and 4,784 in 1833 F. Of the former 1,902 appeals and of the latter 3,888 appeals were disposed of as against 1,149 and 3,265 in 1833 F. The average duration of an appeal in the Divisional Courts fell from 312 days to 267 days and that in the District Courts from 205 to 169 days. In the City Courts there were 256 appeals for disposal as against 299 in 1833 F. and of these, 173 were disposed of against 214 in the preceding year. The average duration of an appeal in these courts increased from 120 days in 1833 F. to 172 in 1834 F.

74. Including the arrears of the preceding year, the total number of miscellaneous appeals rose from 3,599 to 4,535, the highest number, viz., 2,423 being in the High Court which disposed of 1,840. The Divisional, the District and the City Civil Courts had for disposal 1,005, 982, and 125 appeals, respectively, and of these, 622, 747 and 93 were disposed of. The average duration of an appeal was highest in the Divisional Courts, viz., 232 days and lowest in the High Court, viz., 73 days. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal in all the courts rose from 90 days in 1833 F. to 114 days, while the average duration of regular and miscellaneous appeals combined fell from 184 in 1833 F. to 181 in 1834 F.

75. During the year under report, the total receipts of all the Civil Courts was Rs. 12,01,415 against Rs. 11,26,463 in 1833 F. or an increase of Rs. 74,952. Of this amount, the sums realized on account of sale of stamps and process Service stamps and fines were Rs. 8,82,500, 1,55,393 and 1,09,058, respectively, and the remainder was on account of miscellaneous receipts.

76. There were 2 Law classes in the State instead of 3: one at Hyderabad and the other at Aurangabad, the Law class at Gulburgah having been abolished. The number of pupils in them rose from 33 to 98. The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 1,840 against Rs. 2,058 in 1833 F. and the expenditure to Rs. 5,658 against 12,220.

77. There were 424 candidates for the pleadership examination, of whom 1 passed in the 1st class and 37 in the 3rd class. Of the 5 candidates for the *mulki* language examination, 3 succeeded, and in the *Sarishtadari* examination only 3 out of 9 candidates passed.

78. There were 57 Civil Judges in Paigahs and Jagir Ilaqas as against 56 in 1833 F. the increase being due to the creation of the Munsiff's Court in the Jagir of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur. Including 3,491 fresh civil suits of the value of Rs. 11,99,613, there were altogether 5,358 for disposal in 1834 F. as against 4,881 in 1833 F. Of these, 3,581 or 61.1 per cent. were disposed of against 2,963 or 60.7 per cent. in the previous year. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 502 or 22.04 per cent. were pending for more than one year. The average duration of a suit decreased from 312 days to 286 days in contested cases and from 171 days to 152 days in uncontested cases. Together with arrears, there were in all 1,944 miscellaneous civil proceedings for disposal and of these, 1,455 were disposed of. The average duration of a miscellaneous suit fell from 183 days to 114 days in contested cases and from 117 days to 97 days in uncontested cases. Including arrears there were 2,840 applications for the execution of decrees against 2,576 in the previous year. Of these, 1,858 were disposed of against 1,588 in 1833 F. The total amount realized in execution of decree was Rs. 66,028 against 53,667

in the preceding year. Including arrears the total number of regular civil appeals for disposal was 633 against 458 in the preceding year. Of these, 481 were disposed of against 269 in 1333 F. The average duration of regular civil appeals increased from 158 days to 238 days. The total miscellaneous appeals for disposal were 189 against 123 in 1333 F. Of these, 137 were disposed of against 76 in the preceding year. The average duration of a miscellaneous appeal fell from 470 days to 193 days. The receipts of all Civil Courts in Paigah and Jagir Ilaqas totalled Rs. 96,453 against Rs. 89,163 in 1333 F.

79. Including fresh suits, there were altogether 1,971 cases for disposal against 1,299 in the previous year. Of these, 1,476 were disposed of as compared with 1,109 in 1333 F.

The Small Causes Courts.

SECTION III.

Criminal Justice

80. The number of Criminal Judges at the end of the year under report was 159, as against 158 in 1333 F. Of this, 131 belonged to Dewani and 28 to Sarf-i-Khas. The following Judicial Officers exercised magisterial powers :—

Tribunals.

Sessions Judge, High Court	..	..	..	1
Sessions Judges	..	..	..	4
Assistant Sessions Judges	..	..	..	2
Honorary Sessions Judge	..	..	..	1
District Judges	..	..	..	17
Additional District Judges	..	..	..	8
City Magistrates	..	..	..	4
Special Magistrate	..	..	..	1
Assistant Talukdars	..	..	..	5
Taluk Magistrates (Munsiffs)	..	..	..	95
Tahsildars	..	..	..	18
Honorary Magistrates	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	159

81. The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 81,143 against 28,904 in 1333 F. Including arrears, there were 33,782 criminal cases for disposal against 81,114 in the previous year. As before, the Munsiff Courts had the largest number of fresh cases before them, viz., 15,459 or 49·6 per cent. of the total number instituted in the whole Dominions against 52·2 per cent. in 1333 F. The District Magistrates and the City Magistrates had for disposal 2,304 cases and 13,715 cases, respectively. Of the total number, 30,957 or 91·68 per cent. were disposed of as against 28,475 or 91·52 per cent. in 1333 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1334 F. was 80,786 against 76,224 in the preceding year. During the year, 69,701 persons were tried against 65,799 in 1333 F., and of these, 25,045 persons were discharged or acquitted and 15,829 were convicted as against 26,077 acquittals and 14,623 convictions in the preceding year. The total number of persons who were released on production of security for good behaviour was 372 against 316 in 1333 F. The percentage of convictions was the same as in the previous year, i.e., 22. The average duration of original cases of all courts fell from 35 days in 1333 F. to 34 days in 1334 F. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 36,037 against 33,536 in 1333 F.

82. Including the original side of the High Court which acts as Sessions Court for the City of Hyderabad there were 7 Sessions Courts as in the previous year. The number of sessions cases on the Original Side of the High Court was 9 against 7 in 1333 F. and of these, 6 were decided as against the same number in the previous year. In other Sessions Courts there were 233 cases for disposal in 1334 F. as against 190 in the previous year. Of these, 160 were decided as against 124

last year. The average duration of Sessions cases increased from 115 days to 120 days in the High Court and from 105 days to 173 days in other Courts. The percentage of persons sentenced to imprisonment (with or without other punishment) to fine and to whipping only was 14, 85 and 1, respectively, as against 16, 83 and 2 in 1833 F. None was sentenced to death during the year and 9 were imprisoned for life as against one in 1833 F.

Including arrears, the total miscellaneous criminal proceedings instituted in all criminal courts fell from 28,720 to 26,710, and of these, 21,252 were disposed of against 22,257 in 1833 F. The total number of persons under trial in 1834 F. was 17,455 as against 18,920 in the preceding year and of these, 13,829 were tried against 14,748. Out of the persons tried, 12,451 were discharged or acquitted as against 12,648 in the preceding year and 1,378 convicted as against 2,100.

83. The number of criminal appeals for disposal before the High Court was 436 as against 443 in the preceding year, and of these, 227 were disposed of against 344 in 1833 F. There were 1,231 revision and confirmation cases before the High Court against 1,086 in 1833 F., and of these, 901 were disposed of against 957 in the preceding year. In 70 per cent. of cases sentences were upheld against 68 per cent. in 1833 F., in 13 per cent. of cases they were reversed against 18 per cent. and in 13 per cent. of cases they were modified against 11 per cent. while in 4 per cent. of cases they were returned for further enquiry against 3 per cent. in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals, revision and confirmation cases in the High Court rose from 56 to 72 days.

The number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases before the Sessions Courts rose from 1,238 to 1,259 and those before the District and Subordinate Magistrates from 1,562 to 1,818. Of these, 1,044 were disposed of by the Sessions Courts and 1,521 by the District and Subordinate Magistrates against 948 and 1,296, respectively, in 1833 F. Excluding appeals, dismissed and transferred, real disposals numbered 1,021 in Sessions Courts and 1,464 in the Courts of District and Subordinate Magistrates as against 947 and 1,289, respectively, in the preceding year. In Sessions Courts appeals, 51 per cent. of the judgments of Lower Courts were upheld, 17 per cent. modified and 25 per cent. reversed against 57 per cent., 12 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively, in 1833 F. while, as in the preceding year, 7 per cent. of cases were returned for further enquiry. As regards appeals, before District and Subordinate Magistrates in 40 per cent. of cases as in 1833 F. judgments were upheld, in 40 per cent. of the cases they were reversed against 46 per cent., and in 15 per cent. they were modified as against 11 per cent., while in 5 per cent. of cases they were returned for further enquiry against 3 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of cases rose from 102 days to 105 days in Sessions Courts and from 51 days to 72 days in Magistrate Courts. The average duration of cases in all the Courts increased from 72 days in 1833 F. to 81 days in 1834 F.

84. The total receipts of Criminal Courts amounted to Rs. 4,19,804 against 3,81,708 in the previous year. The total income of both Civil and Criminal Courts rose from Rs. 15,08,271 to Rs. 16,21,219, while the cost of them fell from Rs. 21,45,155 to Rs. 21,23,020, i.e., 30·95 per cent. in excess of the actual total receipts as against 40·22 per cent. in the previous year.

85. The number of Criminal Judges in Paigahs and Jagir Ilaqas was 57 as against 56 in 1833 F. and the increase was due to the creation of one Taluk Magistrate Court in Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's Jagir. Together with arrears there were 2,859 criminal cases for disposal against 2,681 in 1833 F. Of these 2,367 were disposed of against 2,290. The number of persons under trial was 8,004 against 7,313 and of these, 6,425 were tried as against 6,083 in the preceding year. Of the persons tried, 470 were convicted and 2,966 discharged and acquitted. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 4,598 against 4,095 in the previous year. The average duration of case increased from 57 days in 1833 F. to 67 days in 1834 F. The total number

of miscellaneous criminal proceedings for disposal before the Jagir Courts rose from 2,961 to 3,020 and of these, 2,110 were disposed of against 2,005. Including arrears the total number of appeals, revision and confirmation cases for disposal before the Jagir Courts decreased from 188 in 1333 F. to 188 in 1334 F. and of these, 118 were disposed of against 157 in the previous year. The average duration of an appeal increased from 53 days to 153 days. The Civil and Criminal receipts of these Courts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,69,552 as against Rs. 1,49,543 in the previous year. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 3,90,873 to Rs. 3,16,918.

SECTION IV.

City Police.

86. Mr. Venkatrama Reddy continued as Commissioner of Police,
Control. City and Suburbs, throughout the year under report.

87. The sanctioned strength of the City Police Force at the end of
Strength. 1334 F. was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,
3,521 officers and men.

88. In 1334 F. 353 men were struck off the rolls of the Force owing to
Dismissals. retirement, dismissal, desertion, resignation or death
against 387 in the previous year. The number of
desertions decreased from 270 to 205.

89. There were altogether 140 literate officers and 594 men at the end
Literacy. of 1334 F.

90. The percentage of men punished for all offences was 7·24 against
Punishments and Rewards. 18·31 in 1333 F. The number of men punished with
dismissal rose from 26 to 41. The number of men
rewarded with money was 62 and 333 men were promoted for good work.

91. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the
Cognizable Crime. total number of cognizable cases (1,244 against 1,320)
or a decrease of 5·75 per cent., of these, 136 or 10·9
per cent. were serious offences (including three cases of murder) and 579
or 46·5 per cent. were minor offences against person and property, the
rest being of a miscellaneous nature. The number of nuisance cases in-
creased from 192 to 568.

92. The percentage of cases detected during the year under report
Detection and Prevention of Crime. was 90·32 against 88·61 in 1333 F. Out of 1,034
cases *challaned* by the Police during the year and
90 cases pending enquiry in the Courts, 1,041 cases were disposed of by the
Courts, the number of cases ending in conviction being 735. Of the 4 cases
of murder (including 3 new cases and one pending since 1333 F.) prosecuted
during the year under report, 2 ended in acquittal and the two were pending
at the end of 1334 F.

93. The number of persons arrested by the City Police was 1,464.
Persons in Police Cases. Adding the number of persons under arrest at
close of 1333 F. 1,551 persons were under the surveil-
lance of the Police during the year. Out of 1,361 persons placed on trial
and 138 persons whose cases were pending enquiry at the close of 1333 F., the
cases of 1,374 were disposed of by the Courts, leaving 125 persons whose
cases were pending before the Courts at the end of 1334 F.

94. Property reported to have been stolen during 1334 F. was of
Property Stolen and recovered. Rs. 53,707 in value against Rs. 57,100 in the previous
year, while the property recovered was valued at
Rs. 22,288 against Rs. 33,800, the percentage of recovery being 41·40
against 58·33.

95. The total number of widows who received pension during the year was 129 against 131 in the previous year. The total amount to the credit of the Fund was Rs. 35,979 of which Rs. 3,134 were spent during 1834 F., leaving a balance of Rs. 32,845 at the end of the year.

96. Seventeen cases of suicide and 65 cases of accidental death were reported by the City Police in 1834 F. Of the accidental deaths 17 were caused by fire and 26 by drowning.

97. The total expenditure on account of the City Police amounted to Rs. 7,85,637 against Rs. 7,99,607 in 1833 F.

SECTION V.

District Police.

98. Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Director-General of District Police throughout the year under report.

99. The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force at the end of 1834 F. was 11,098 officers and men against 11,097 in 1833 F.

100. The number of literate officers and men stood at 1,447 and 4,593, respectively, against 1,439 and 4,497, respectively, in the previous year.

101. The number of officers and men punished departmentally for various offences was 1,915 against 2,185, while 31 of these were sentenced by the Court against 20 in the previous year. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 17.36 against 19.8 in the preceding year. Dismissals numbered 221 against 243 in 1833 F.

102. The total number of promotions and awards increased from 476 to 690.

103. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the total number of cognizable cases (4,759 against 5,175) or a decrease of 8.7 per cent. The total number of cases of grave crimes fell from 2,547 to 2,486, those of dacoity and robbery from 54 and 112 to 25 and 84, respectively. There was a fall also in minor offences against person and property (including miscellaneous offences) their number being 2,273 against 2,628.

104. The total number of cases of cognizable crime (including those under investigation at the end of 1833 F.) dealt with by the Police was reduced from 5,283 to 4,759. Of these, 3,447 were traced or 72.4 per cent. against 69 per cent. in the previous year. Out of 3,105 cases *challaned* by the Police during the year and 694 cases pending enquiry in the Courts, 3,027 cases were disposed of by the Courts. The number of cases in which punishments were inflicted or orders for furnishing security were passed was, 1,583 against 1,723 in the previous year.

105. The number of persons arrested by the District Police during the year was 7,366 against 7,951 in 1833 F., and of these released without being brought to trial was 582 or 7.9 per cent. Adding the number of persons under arrest at the close of 1833 F., 7,635 persons were under the surveillance of the Police during the year. Out of 6,737 persons placed on trial and 2,619 persons whose cases were pending enquiry at the close of 1833 F. the cases involving 6,818 persons were disposed of by the Courts, leaving cases involving 2,476 persons pending in the Courts at the close of 1834 F.

106. Property reported to have been stolen during 1334 F. amounted to the value of Rs. 3,65,827 against Rs. 4,18,562 in the previous year, while the property recovered was valued at Rs. 1,39,699 against Rs. 1,51,485, the percentage of recovery being 38·1 against 36·1.

107. The aggregate number of crimes committed in Jagir Ilaqa was 190 against 186 in the previous year. Of these, 112 cases were traced and 90 cases *challaned* by the Police during the year. Together with arrears there were in all 119 cases under disposal in the Courts, of which 84 were disposed of with 35 ending in conviction. The value of property stolen and recovered amounted to Rs. 45,919 and Rs. 21,354, respectively, in the preceding year.

108. The number of cases dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department fell from 155 in 1333 F. to 140 in 1334 F. Of these, 121 ended in conviction and 27 in acquittal against 118 and 17, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of conviction increased from 76·12 to 86·42. Of the 555 persons *challaned* during the year, 310 were convicted and 89 released against 320 and 157, respectively, in the preceding year. The value of property recovered by the Criminal Investigation Department Officers during the year amounted to Rs. 27,167 against Rs. 11,441 in 1333 F.

109. During the year 9,642 finger prints were received against 8,629 in 1333 F. and previous conviction in 1,650 cases was traced as compared with 1,671 in the previous year. The number of references received from the British Indian Government was 3,611, of which previous convictions were traced in 487, while the British Bureau traced previous convictions in 43 cases of Hyderabad State. At the end of the year, there were on record 1,17,037 finger prints of the convicted persons. Forty-five wandering gangs of criminal tribes were under Police surveillance, 890 prisoners were photographed and 25 photographs were published in the Police Gazette.

110. The number of warrants and summonses served by the Police during the year was 38,928 against 37,480 in 1333 F.

111. Mr. Manohar Lal Puri, B.A., continued as Principal of the Police Training School during the year under report. Fifty-nine students in the Officers class and 92 in the Constables' class were under training at the end of 1333 F. During the year, 11 officers and probationers and 120 constables were admitted, making a total of 232. Of these, 60 passed in the final examination prescribed for constables and 51 were struck off the rolls owing to death, resignation, dismissal or failure to pass the departmental examination, leaving 171 students under training at the close of 1334 F. As the period of training of officers spreads over 18 months no final examination for them could be held during the year under report.

In the medical examination (St. John's Ambulance Corps) 29 candidates appeared, of whom 23 were successful. At the commencement of 1334 F., there were 13 officers and probationers and 4 constables in the shorthand class but they could not be detained for the shorthand training as they had, on finishing the departmental examination, to report themselves to their respective stations wherever they were attached. Thus only two probationers and 1 constable appeared for the shorthand examination, of whom 2 were successful.

112. There was no change in the strength of the Sikh Force, *viz.*, 729 strong. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,97,717 in 1333 F. to Rs. 1,99,757 in 1334 F. on account of a post of Risaldar being sanctioned in the Force and the annual increments to the establishment.

113. At the end of 1833 F. there were 150 Police boys and 60 Sikh boys under instruction. Including new admissions there were in all 225 boys at the end of 1834 F. Of these, 155 boys appeared for examinations as follows:—10 for the Government Middle School Examination, of whom 7 passed and 145 for various class examinations in the school, of whom 100 passed. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 19,214 per annum of which Government aid amounted to Rs. 1,500, the rest being borne by the Department.

114. At the end of 1833 F. there were 936 widows in receipt of pensions. During the year 64 widows were added to the pension list while the pensions of 55 widows were stopped, leaving 945 widows in receipt of pensions at the end of 1834 F. The annual expenditure met from this fund rose from Rs. 35,520 to Rs. 38,148.

115. The total number of deaths from snake-bite, etc., reported during the year decreased from 881 to 741 and the number of deaths from drowning also decreased from 2,644 to 2,573.

116. The total funds of the Gurudwar temple at Nanded rose from Rs. 2,39,258 to Rs. 2,48,328. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,91,300 was deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, the balance remaining in the Gurudwar Treasury. The interest accruing on the deposit in the Imperial Bank amounted to Rs. 10,958.

117. There was an increase of Rs. 25,169 in the funds of the Tuljapur Temple (Rs. 2,78,530 against Rs. 2,53,361). The amount deposited in the Imperial Bank was Rs. 2,53,222 with an yield of an annual income of Rs. 13,895, the balance of Rs. 23,308 remaining in the Temple treasury.

118. The total expenditure on the District Police Force was Rs. 36,50,249 against Rs. 35,32,103 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.

Jails.

119. During the year under report the Jails continued to be under the supervision of Nawab Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the Director-General of the District Police.

120. As before, there were 4 Central Jails and 15 District and Sub-Jails.

121. At the commencement of the year under report, there were 1,936 prisoners as against 1,951 in the previous year and there were 7,182 new admissions during the year, thus bringing up the total number of prisoners to 9,118. Of these, 7,276 were discharged, leaving 1,842 at the end of the year. The daily average of the prison population increased from 1,908 to 1,925.

122. The number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 1,314 (1,278 males and 36 females) as compared with 1,371 (1,327 males and 44 females) in the previous year. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 2,047 males and 95 females against 2,330 males and 104 females in 1833 F. Thus the total number of convicts at the end of 1834 F. was 3,456, of whom 2,809 were discharged, leaving 1,147 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average of the convicts was 1,168 males and 31 females as compared with 1,193 males and 32 females in the previous year.

123. Of this class there were 5,662 prisoners (5,429 males and 233 females) during the year as against 5,943 (5,693 males and 250 females) in 1833 F., the daily average

ing 726 against 683 or 60·5 per cent. of the daily average of the convicts ; compared with 55·7 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total number of prisoners, 1,175 were convicted and sentenced ; 2,043 were either acquitted, or released ; 1,737 were released on bail, etc., 8 died and 4 escaped, leaving 695 prisoners at the end of 1834 F.

124. During the year, 9 prisoners escaped (1 convict and 8 under-trial prisoners) against 18 in the preceding year. Of these, 4 under-trial prisoners were recaptured, leaving 5 at large at the end of 1834 F.

125. During the year, 31 juvenile prisoners were admitted against 77 in 1833 F., of whom 3 were sent to the Reformatory School at Jalna, while the remaining underwent their sentences in jails on account of shortness of their term.

126. At the commencement of 1834 F. there were 10 boys in the Reformatory School. During the year, 3 more were admitted, making a total of 13. Of these, 6 were released and remained in the institution at the close of the year. The daily average of the inmates was 9·26 against 9·35 in the preceding year. The total earnings of the boys during the year amounted to Rs. 734 against Rs. 1,040 in 1833 F., the fall in income being due to the release of 6 trained boys. Besides technical training, the boys of this institution were taught to read and write.

127. Of the 2,142 convicts admitted during the year under report, 689 were under sentences not exceeding one month ; 1,056 under sentences of more than one month but not exceeding one year ; 384 over one year but not more than 10 years ; beyond 10 years up to 14, whilst the sentences of 11 convicts ranged between 14 years and life imprisonment. There was no capital punishment during the year. Previous convictions of 831 against 410 convicts in 1833 F. were traced.

128. The number of offences against Jail Regulations during the year was 264 against 333 in the previous year. Of these, 263 were dealt with departmentally and one by the Criminal Court. The number of major and minor punishments fell from 34 to 30 and 298 to 233, respectively. Punishments meted out to convict officers fell from 95 to 81 while those on *Barkandaz* force fell from 121 to 166.

129. During the year under report, 6 sick prisoners were released under Government orders and 219 under the Remission Rules.

130. Elementary education in Urdu, Mahrathi, Kanarese and Telugu was imparted to 101 convicts against 185 in the preceding year, and also religious and moral education was given to 96 prisoners in accordance with their respective faiths and persuasion.

131. The health of the prisoners during the year was better as compared with the previous year. The total number of admissions to the hospitals fell from 17,057 to 15,928. The daily average number of sick prisoners fell from 127 in 1833 F. to 79 in 1834 F. There were 38 deaths as compared with 45 in the previous year, the death rate per *mille* of the daily average of the jail population being 19·7 against 18·8 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Jail Medical Department rose from Rs. 83,907 to Rs. 84,974. Of this sum, 26,887 were spent on establishment and Rs. 8,087 on sick diet, medicine, etc. The average cost per head of the daily average of the sick was Rs. 340-5-6 against Rs. 266-3-8, this increase in cost being chiefly due to the appointment of a Civil Surgeon in place of an Assistant Surgeon in the Serapour Central Jail.

132. At the commencement of 1334 F. there were 4 prisoners in the Leper Asylum at Dichpally. During the year, 2 more were sent to the Asylum, making a total of 6. Of these, 3 were discharged and one escaped, leaving 2 in the Asylum at the close of 1334 F. The average cost per head was Rs. 12 per mensem, the total expenditure having amounted to Rs. 680.

133. The total expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 5,33,462 against Rs. 5,31,967 and the net cost per head was Rs. 190-11-7 against Rs. 174-1-7 in 1333 F. The total cash earnings of the convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,813 against Rs. 1,99,788, the average number from whom labour was obtained being 942 against 949 in the previous year. The daily average of workers in the factories fell from 281 convicts in 1333 F. to 274 in 1334 F. and the earnings per head from Rs. 710-15-9 to Rs. 596-12-2, the decrease being due to the collection of arrears of previous years aggregating Rs. 22,000 and their credit in 1333 F., which resulted in an increase in the total cash earnings as well as in average earnings of each convict for that year.

SECTION VII.

Registration.

134. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Saheb continued as Inspector-General of Registration during the year under report.

135. There were 25 registry and 151 sub-registry offices in the State as against 25 registry and 150 sub-registry offices in the previous year. During the year, 4 sub-registry offices were opened in Jagir Ilaqas and 3 were closed as they were not remunerative.

136. The total number of registrations effected during the year was 39,386 as against 38,316 in 1333 F. The aggregate value of registered documents relating to transfer of property, mortgages, permanent and temporary leases, etc., was Rs. 3,18,88,229 as against Rs. 3,06,51,344 and the average value of documents Rs. 809 as against 799 in 1333 F.

137. The total income for 1334 F. amounted to Rs. 3,60,780 and the expenditure Rs. 1,75,341 as against Rs. 3,49,004 and Rs. 1,66,815, respectively, in 1333 F.

SECTION VIII.

Hyderabad Municipality.

138. Dr. Hamid Ali, L.R.C.P. & S., D. P.H., (Cantab.), L.M.R.C.P. (Dublin), continued as Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality throughout the year under report.

139. The following is a comparative abstract of the receipts of the Municipality for the years 1883 F. and 1884 F.

Receipts	Heads	1883 F.	1884 F.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Government Grant	5,00,000	5,00,000
	House Tax	2,42,806	2,18,727
	Animal and Vehicle Tax including Motor-cars, Motor-Cycles and Cycles	44,482	33,127
	Scavenger Tax	8,071	8,123
	Hackney-carriage fees	22,912	22,527
	Slaughter-house fees	288	278
	Rent of Land and Bazaars	21,720	19,526
	Water-Tax collection fees	15,856	9,779
	Fees charged for repairs to contractors' carts	6,275	6,284
	Municipal Fines	11,875	12,448
	Miscellaneous Receipts	25,254	28,025
	Total	8,99,584	8,53,784

140. The expenditure incurred by the Municipality during the year was as follows :—

Expenditure.	Heads	1883 F.	1884 F.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Secretary's Office Establishment	65,714	59,250
	Taxation Department	57,241	58,169
	Health, Conservancy and Night-soil Department	8,90,789	8,56,008
	Engineering Department	22,288	22,445
	Construction, maintenance of drains, roads, buildings, etc.	1,58,565	1,12,080
	Road-watering	19,024	18,591
	Lighting	57,014	78,503
	Workshop and Stores	9,881	7,652
	Establishment in the Accountant-General's Office and City Criminal Courts	5,440	5,880
	Miscellaneous	54,688	65,865
	Total	8,85,043	7,78,398

It will be observed from the above statement that as compared with the previous year there was a decrease under the receipt Heads (Rs. 8,53,784 against Rs. 8,99,584) as well as under expenditure (Rs. 7,78,398 against Rs. 8,85,043). The fall in receipts is mostly under the heads: House Tax, Animal and Vehicle Taxes, and Water-Tax collection fees and was due to

the prevalence of plague on account of which the people had to stay out for the greater part of the year either in the Government health camps or in private camps. The major portion of the decrease under expenditure is under the heads: Secretary's Office, Sanitation and Engineering works: economies being effected by reduction in the Municipal Secretary's salary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,200 and with an additional savings of contribution of Rs. 300 per mensem paid for the lent services of the retired Ex: Commissioner, Nawab Abid Nawaz Jung Bahadur; and in the Sanitary establishment together with the savings due to the economical arrangements of supplying *muram* by motor lorries instead of by bullock carts. The arrears of house tax remaining uncollected at the close of 1834 F. was Rs. 1,42,188 as against Rs. 97,312 in the preceding year.

141. During the year the total length of roads in charge of the Municipality was 126 miles, 7 furlongs 50 yards.
Roads. The average cost of maintenance per mile was Rs. 299-0-10 against Rs. 342-4-11 in the previous year.

142. At the close of 1833 F. there were 5,64,592 feet of drains under the control of the Municipality. During the year 13,947 feet of new drains were constructed, making a total of 5,78,539 feet at the end of 1834 F.
Drains

143. During the year, 11 miles, 103 yards and 2 feet of road were lighted by electricity as in the previous year. The number of bulbs in use on the roads was 598 and the average cost per bulb amounted to Rs. 31-9-0 against Rs. 31-11-5 in 1833 F.
Lighting

The number of street oil lamps in use at the end of 1834 F. was 2,568. During the year, 20 new street lamps were added. The average cost per street lamp was Rs. 15-12-9 against 17-9-1 last year. The total length of roads lighted was 70 miles, 7 furlongs and 209 yards against 70 miles, 6 furlongs and 70 yards in the previous year.

144. During the year the length of the roads watered by the Municipality was the same as in 1833 F., viz., 79,575 feet, but the cost of watering totalled Rs. 13,591 against Rs. 19,024 last year.
Road Watering.

145. There were 50 fires in Municipal limits, and property worth Rs. 42,985 was destroyed. Stray dogs to the number of 2,792 were killed. Altogether 6,37,160 sheep and 10,357 cattle were slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses. During the year, 10,757 nuisance cases were prosecuted and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 8,702. There were 2,127 applications for the construction of new buildings and the extension of old ones, of which 1,557 were granted.
Miscellaneous

SECTION IX

Local Funds.

146. As before, the number of District and Taluk Boards was 15 and 103, respectively. Each District Board is composed of 7 official and 7 non-official members; and each Taluk Board comprises 4 officials and 4 non-official members. The First Talukdar is the President of the District Board, while the Taluk Board is presided over by the Tahsildar.
Number and Constitution of Local Boards.

147. There was no change in the allocation of the local cess which is as follows:—
Allocation of Local Cess.

			Pies
Education	..	..	3
Medical relief and sanitation	..	..	2
Roads	..	..	2
Works of public utility	..	..	5

148. During the year under report, the number of the Aided Schools fell from 1,206 to 1,053 while the schools purely maintained by the Local Boards increased from 892 to 912. The number of pupils studying in the Aided and the Local Fund Schools was 26,175 and 38,987, respectively. The educational cess was Rs. 3,99,934, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,12,868 as against Rs. 3,23,498 in 1833 F.

149. As before, there were 7 Allopathic, 27 *Ayurvedic* (Aided) and 77 *Yunani* dispensaries. The total amount spent during 1834 F. was Rs. 2,05,418 as against Rs. 2,21,718 in the previous year. The total amount of medical cess was Rs. 2,66,323.

150. The total amount spent on construction and repairs of buildings, etc., and roads was Rs. 5,26,051 and Rs. 1,41,815 against Rs. 4,11,266 and Rs. 1,48,969, respectively, in 1833 F. The total amount of cess was Rs. 6,81,002 for works of public utility and Rs. 2,67,473 for roads.

151. The total amount spent under this head fell from Rs. 6,55,908 to Rs. 4,84,551.

152. The extension of Water-Works at Nizamabad was completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 25,000. Revised estimates for Water Works at Raichur, Jalna and Latur, were prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. There are other water-works also under construction. The total amount spent on water-works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 90,898.

153. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 48,11,230. The total receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 24,26,700 (Rs. 18,94,162 were on account of local cess and Rs. 5,32,539 on account of miscellaneous receipts) against Rs. 22,55,412 in 1833 F. or an increase of Rs. 1,71,288. Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Local Boards was Rs. 72,37,930 as against Rs. 68,89,163 in 1833 F. Out of this, an expenditure of Rs. 18,99,786 was incurred in 1834 F. as against Rs. 20,77,933 in the preceding year (or a decrease of Rs. 1,78,197), leaving a balance of Rs. 53,38,194 at the close of 1834 F. The following statement shows the distribution of expenditure in 1834 F. as compared with 1833 F. .—

Particulars	1833 F.	1834 F.
Establishment	O.S. Rs. 2,65,770	O.S. Rs. 2,24,524
Education	3,23,498	3,12,868
Medical	2,21,718	2,05,418
Buildings constructed and repaired	4,11,266	5,26,051
Roads	1,48,969	1,41,815
Miscellaneous Conservancy and Gardens	6,55,908	4,84,551
Payment to Patels and collection charges to Patwans	50,804	54,519
Total	20,77,933	18,99,786

SECTION X.

Military Department.

(A) Regular Troops.

154 Lieut.-Col. Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., continued as Chief Commander of the Regular Troops and Major Osman Yar-ud-Doulah Bahadur as Commander, throughout the year under report.

155. The strength of the Regular Troops, the Imperial Service Troops and the Golconda Brigade was 4,957, 1,045 and 1,110, respectively. The cost of the Regular Troops was Rs. 23,48,933 against Rs. 22,69,480 in 1833 F.; of the Imperial Service Troops Rs. 10,00,225 against Rs. 9,94,272; and of Golconda Brigade Rs. 5,03,409 against Rs. 5,32,173.

In the Regular Troops, the average age of the men was 29 years, 8 months and 22 days, height 5 feet 6 inches and chest measurement 33 inches. Altogether 426 recruits were enlisted during the year, 123 retired on pension or gratuity and 303 were struck off the rolls owing to dismissal, death, desertion or resignation.

In the Imperial Service Troops the average age of the men was 24 years, height 5 feet 5 inches. In all 180 recruits were enlisted during the year, 32 men retired on pension or gratuity and 95 men were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation.

In the Golconda Brigade the average age of the men was 30 years and 4 months, height 5 feet 5 inches and chest measurement 32 inches. The number of recruits enlisted during the year was 38, 21 were retired on pension or gratuity and 33 were struck off the rolls owing to death, dismissal, desertion or resignation.

156. The expenditure incurred on account of the Gun Powder Factory was Rs. 14,755 against Rs. 14,770 in 1833 F.

Magazine

157. Major Khaja Moinud-din, M.D., continued as Principal Medical Officer to the Regular Troops till the 18th Ardibehist 1334 F. when he was appointed as Director of the Civil Medical Department, and Capt. Faiz Jung Bahadur, the Senior Medical Officer, was promoted in his place.

Medical

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 12,663 against 12,586 and of out-patients 44,682 against 42,829 in 1833 F. During the year, 1,713 operations were performed against 1,037 in the previous year. Of these, 192 were major operations and the rest were minor, the number of fatality being only two.

Lieut. H. Vasant Rao was in charge of the X-Ray Department throughout the year under report except during his absence (on study leave to Calcutta for specializing in Tropical diseases) when Lieut. P. S. Taraporewala and Sub-Lieut. A. A. Menon took over charge temporarily. The number of cases treated in the X-Ray Department fell from 545 to 407. Of these, 63 were cases of radiography, 25 of screen-examination, 22 of X-Ray exposures and the rest of electric treatment. The total expenditure incurred on the Military Medical Department was Rs. 1,17,079 against Rs. 1,59,862 in the previous year.

158. The selection work of men from the Irregular Troops to replace, after necessary training, the Regular Troops detachments at the Districts had commenced from the 9th Aban 1333 F. The total number of men selected to the end of 1334 F. was 656, of which the names of 124 were struck off the rolls owing to their absence from duty and the rest are being trained.

General

The schemes submitted by the Commander for the institution of a Military College and the abolition of the *Silahdari* system in the Regular and Imperial Service Troops were graciously approved of by His Exalted Highness.

During the year, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to accord sanction for inaugurating a new volunteer corps under the command of Prince Nawab Mir Shujat Ali Khan, Mozum Jah Bahadur, to which Sons of Nobles, Jagirdars, Rajahs of Samasthans and Mansabdars will be admitted.

(B) *Irregular Troops.*

159. Mr. Mirza Bashir Beg continued as Nazim, Nazm-i-Jamiat to the end of 3rd Bahman 1334 F. when by the commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam he handed over charge of the department to Moulvi Shams-ud-din Saheb, a retired Talukdar, who remained acting Nazim of the Department till the end of the year.

160. The Irregular Troops consisted of 11,338 infantry, and 1,248 cavalry (including 209 infantry and 200 cavalry of the Prince Body Guard and 351 men of the Police Arabs). There are under the Nazm Department 14 elephants, 2 camels, 36 bullocks, 5 field guns, 6 palkies and 31 palanquins, etc. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 22,12,588 against Rs. 23,41,696 in the preceding year.

161. The total number of patients treated in the Nazm Dispensary increased from 7,321 in 1333 F. to 12,494 in 1334 F. Surgical operations during the year numbered 195 and 476 persons were inoculated.

162. The expenditure on the Military Department amounted to Rs. 60,79,910 (Rs. 38,67,322 for Regular Troops and Rs. 22,12,588 for Irregular Troops) as against Rs. 61,52,390 (Rs. 38,10,694 for Regular Troops and Rs. 23,41,696 for Irregular Troops) in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

SECTION I.

Agriculture.

163. Mr. Mazhar Husain, M.A., B.Sc., continued as Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

Control

164. As before, there were five experimental farms in the Dominions. The work connected with each of the farms is given below in order :—

Experimental Farms

(1) At *Parbhani*—For cotton and its proper rotational crops.

(2) At *Alir*—For the reclamation of alkaline lands and the selection of varieties of crops best suited for alkaline soils and *Eri* and *Cossi* silk culture.

(3) At *Kamareddi*—Mainly for the cultivation of sugar-cane and its proper rotational crops.

(4) At *Sungareddi*—For crops suited to inferior types of soils, for horticultural experiments and for the future establishment of sericultural, poultry and sheep breeding farms.

(5) At *Mahbubnagar*—For experiments with Cambodia cotton, ground-nut, castor and other dry crops fit for Telingana.

165. As in the previous year, the department was chiefly engaged in restoring the indigenous long staple variety of cotton known as “Hyderabad Gaorani” (*Gossipium Indicum*). During the year, 9,000 candies of pure selected seed were purchased and distributed on *takavi* without interest in four taluks of Parbhani District and two of Bhur. Of the total quantity of seed purchased, 5,380 candies were distributed for sowing against 9,150 candies in the previous year and 3,520½ candies for seeding purposes on two years *takavi*. The area cultivated measured 2,12,290 acres against 3,28,567 in the preceding year. Different kinds of cotton, *viz.*, Dhulia N. R., Akola No. 4, Dharwar, Surats, Assili A 23 and America 285 and 289 were experimented with. Dhulia has proved to be exactly the same as the local *Bharat* Cotton and Akola No. 4 corresponds with the local Gaorani in all its essential characters. Dharwar and Surats though profuse branchers and capable of withstanding adverse winds better by their thicker woody stems, are exceptionally late varieties and consequently unsuitable for the locality. Assilini A. 23 withered away during half its course but it seems to be fitted to thrive under irrigation like the Cambodia cotton. American cotton withered long after germination which might be due to climatic conditions.

Cotton.

166. Fine paddy as a dry crop was experimented with different methods of sowing such as (1) Broadcasting seeds (2) drilling seeds and (3) broadcasting after sprouting. The quantity produced by adopting the several methods resulted, respectively, in three, nine and thirteen times the quantity sown. New varieties of paddy fit for cultivation on alkaline soils were being raised with the idea of obtaining as many varieties as possible and of acclimatising them. *Kitchli Sambha* was introduced and proved a success. The yield from *Rama Bogulu*, a short variety, was fairly good. Besides, manurial experiments with paddy were conducted but scarcity of water during the hot weather had diminished the out-turn.

Paddy.

167. Sugar-cane was sown, as usual, on the Kamareddi Farm but on account of inadequate supply of water from the tank during the hot season, no decisive results with various manures could be ascertained. During the year, nine varieties of sugar-cane were under experiment and of these, Fiji B. D74, B208, and Pearl Laturatus being hard varieties required no props but they are very promising and require wide distribution. Experiments with a thin cane variety D. 35 proved that it was better than the local thin cane, ripening in ten months and thriving well under a less quantity of irrigation water and its yield was in no way less than the other varieties grown on the farm.

168. Eri silk worms from Bhagalpur were reared at the Alir farm. With a view to expand this industry, a sericultural farm will be started at Sungareddi which is one of the centres of silk industry in the Dominions under the supervision of a trained superintendent.

169. Cotton and ground-nut were experimented in view of reaching a manurial optimum by using the *mohwa* refuse. The first year's results with the ground-nut showed that the optimum dose of *mohwa* refuse for this crop was 15 cart loads and in the case of *Sorghum Sorghum Impii* it was 10 cart loads. The introduction of double dry cropping tests in a single year which began last year has been very promising. Experiments were also conducted for reclamation of alkaline lands on the Alir Farm. Nine years' strenuous efforts for reclamation of a land which was formerly an arid waste where even grass could not grow resulted in full reclamation and thereby not only cereals are being successfully cultivated but also delicate crops such as cabbage and cauliflowers. Last year was an exceptionally good crop on the Mahbubnagar farm but the unusual and unexpected rains spoiled the quality and the yield by the shedding of seeds. Spanish pea-nut has been proved to be the best suited for the Telangana districts and the cultivators were advised to try the same. Maize and jowar as fodder crops were successful on the Alir Farm. Fruit trees like cocoanuts, guava, mango and lemon have yielded for the first time. Different doses of artificial manures proved that 400 lbs. of Potash Nitrate, 20 lbs. of Ammonium Sulphate and 820 lbs. of Flour Phosphate yielded a good crop, i.e., about 1,400 lbs of raw *haldi* per acre.

170. During the year, 3 Fuller Johnson's oil engines, one Peter oil engine and 11 agricultural implements such as ploughs of different kinds, chaff cutter, tooth and disc harrows, seed drill and hand hoes were purchased and added to the departmental stock. Improved ploughs were demonstrated on the Alir Farm with the result that many ryots applied for their supply.

171. The department took part, during 1334 F., in the Public Gardens Exhibition where all the branches of Agriculture and its allied subjects such as (1) Raw products of the State (2) Seeds of cereals and vegetables, pulse and various other crops (3) Sericultural exhibits (4) Geological samples (5) Manures—bulky and artificial—oil-cakes, etc. (6) Old and modern machinery for gul manufacture and (7) All improved agricultural machinery kept in stock were exhibited. Practical demonstration of Peter oil engine, Hydraulic Ram and Rotary pump were given to the public, resulting in the sale of many implements and some oil engines.

172. During the year under report, Mr. Abdul Majid, B. Ag., Agricultural Engineering, conducted the boring operations and visited 40 places to advise the applicants as regards Boring, Tractors, Oil engines and pumps and modern improved implements.

i. *Well Boring*—During the year under report five boring machines (3 hand power and 2 engine driven) were working. The following statement

shows the boring work turned out at different places in the Dominions

Places				Successful	Failure	Total depth in ft
Hyderabad	..	.	..	9	2	898
Jalna	.	..	..	7	.	714
Sailu	..	.	..	9	..	676
Osmanabad	.	.	..	4	.	353
Total				29	2	2,141

In Hyderabad soil the average outturn of work was 3 feet 4 inches per day while in the black soil of Osmanabad it was 2 feet 7 inches. The outturn of work with power engine was from 8 to 16 feet per day at Jalna. Exact figures for cost of boring could not be ascertained as the wages were paid by the applicants themselves. It can, however, be asserted that half the expenses were saved by the application of power to the machines and the work was finished in less time.

ii. *Tractors.* Sanderson Tractor worked at Kokatpalli and Austin and Cletrac at Wangapalli and the conclusion drawn from their work is that Sanderson is durable, while Cletrac is portable and occupies a very small space to turn.

173. During the year under report, the number of Agricultural Associations remained the same as in the previous year.
Agricultural Associations *i. e., 33.*

174. The scheme for the expansion and reorganization of the Agricultural Department was sanctioned during 1934 F. at a total cost of Rs. 2,78,931 which includes a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 57,100.
General.

175. The total cost of the department in 1934 F. was Rs. 1,70,136, against Rs. 1,21,059 in the previous year.
Cost

SECTION II.

Weather and Crops

176. As stated in previous reports, the rainy season in the State begins in June (Amerdad) and the official year commences in October (Azur), consequently the principal harvests of a Fasli year depend upon the monsoon of the preceding year.
Rainfall

The following statement indicates the rainfall month by month, for the monsoon period 1333-1334 F.

<i>South-West Monsoon</i>			
June	1924 (Amerdad 1333 F.)	..	2.00 Inches
July	.. (Sherewer ..)	..	5.12 ..
August	.. (Mehr ..)	..	5.50 ..
September	.. (Aban ..)	..	10.70 ..

Total for South-West Monsoon .. 23.32 ..

<i>North-East Monsoon.</i>			
October	1924 (Azur 1334 F.)	..	1.96 Inches
November	.. (Dai ..)	..	1.73 ..

Total for North-East Monsoon .. 3.69 ..

Total for the monsoon period .. 27.01 ..

Total for December 1924 to May 1925 (Bahman 1334 to Thr 1334 F.) .. 2.28 ..

Total for the year June 1924 to May 1925 (Amerdad 1333 F. to Thr 1334 F.) .. 29.29 ..

177. The total rainfall during 1333-1334 F. was normal being 29·29 inches as against 25·82 inches in the preceding year.

Season of 1334 F

The South-West monsoon started in time but the rainfall in the month of June was light and scanty, the *Kharif* and early rice cultivation were therefore much restricted. From the second week of July heavy to moderate falls occurred and the agricultural prospects were much improved, but a large area for rice was left uncultivated. During the months of August and September, well distributed and copious rain fell and all the districts reported the prospects of the crops to be favourable. The North-East monsoon, though light, was well distributed and seasonal. The *Rabi* and late rice cultivation took place under favourable conditions, particularly the cultivation of the latter crop was spread over larger areas than usual because of the copious water supply left over in the tanks after irrigating comparatively smaller areas under early rice. Owing to the favourable season, the harvesting of the crops took place under auspicious conditions. Cotton yield was fairly good and late rice crop proved a bumper one, making the total yield of rice in 1334 F. 25 per cent. more than that obtained in 1333 F.

178 The following statement shows the area and outturn of the principal crops as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Area and outturn of
Principal Crops

Crops	1333 F		1334 F.	
	Area in acres	Outturn	Area in acres	Outturn
		Tons		Tons
Rice	5,63,812	1,90,173	6,28,516	2,40,289
Jawar	93,51,287	9,86,256	88,95,492	9,80,014
Wheat	6,98,828	55,522	8,00,288	73,848
Oil seeds ' .. .	21,69,808	1,21,840	19,49,417	1,30,151
		Bales		Bales
Cotton	35,00,122	10,79,455	34,11,692	8,98,629

SECTION III.

Co-operative Credit Societies

179. Moulvi Mohamed Abdul Basith Khan Sahib continued as Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, during the year under report.

Control

180. The total number of Banks and Societies increased from 1,698 to 1,766. Of these, 19 were Central Banks, 1,490 Agricultural Societies, and 257 Non-Agricultural Societies.

Banks and Societies

181. The total number of members to the end of Amerdad 1334 F. was 46,703, as against 43,718 in 1333 F. Of these, 3,373 members belonged to Central Banks, 33,185 to Agricultural Societies and 10,145 to Non-Agricultural Societies.

Members

182. The working Capital of Central Banks, Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies increased from Rs. 1,09,37,548 to Rs. 1,24,78,966, being a rise of 14·02 per cent. as against 11·6 per cent. in the previous year. Their owned Capital (Share money and Reserve Fund combined) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 5,63,170 and amounted to Rs. 42,68,845 which works up to 34·2 per cent. of the total working capital. The total amount of loans from

Working Capital and
Liability

Government and Central Banks amounted to Rs. 52,84,514 as against Rs. 45,39,983 in the previous year.

183. Including Rs. 14,69,010 advanced to the members of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Societies during the year under report, the total outstandings due from the members amounted to Rs. 68,05,210. Out of this, Rs. 9,87,928 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,17,282 at the end of Amerdad 1334 F.

184. As before, there were 19 Central Banks. The total Working Capital of these Banks increased from Rs. 48,97,378 to Rs. 51,89,027 which showed an increase of Rs. 7,91,649. Including Rs. 23,17,188 lent to Banks and primary societies during the year, the total amount due to the Banks was Rs. 61,54,212, out of which Rs. 16,74,500 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,79,712 at the end of 1334 F. The profits earned by the Banks were Rs. 1,26,597. During the year the Government debt was reduced from Rs. 6,88,535 to Rs. 5,95,177.

185. The owned capital of Agricultural Societies rose from Rs. 19,56,905 to Rs. 23,61,376 and the percentage of owned capital to total working capital was 40·64 as against 36·61 of the preceding year. Rs. 5,66,230 were advanced to members for various productive purposes such as, purchase of cattle, payment of old debts, redemption of mortgages, improvement of lands, purchase of seed, etc. The total amount repaid by members during the year was Rs. 2,71,453. At the end of Amerdad 1334 F. the outstandings due from the Societies amounted to Rs. 47,57,908; and profits earned totalled Rs. 2,52,518.

186. There were altogether 257 Non-Agricultural Societies : 164 with limited liability and 93 with unlimited liability. The working capital of these Societies rose from Rs. 11,94,920 to Rs. 14,30,105 with a net increase of Rs. 2,35,185 and the owned capital went up to Rs. 8,01,342 from one of Rs. 6,62,634, the percentage of the owned to the working capital being 45. The number of departmental societies at Hyderabad was the same as in the previous year, viz., 92. The Weavers' Societies increased from 64 to 73 while the Store Societies decreased from 13 to 11. The number of the paper makers' societies in the Dominions was 5 with a membership of 107 and a working capital of Rs. 10,746. The profits earned by the Non-Agricultural Societies amounted Rs. 76,215.

187. Out of Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned by Government for sinking wells, loans aggregating Rs. 37,711 were granted to 118 members of the Societies of Mahrattwara Districts in 1334 F., the average cost per head being Rs. 319-9-8.

188. The total net cost of the Department was Rs. 2,21,958 as against Rs. 2,38,771 in the preceding year.

SECTION IV.

Factories.

189. As before, there were 4 Spinning and Weaving Mills while cotton-ginning and pressing factories increased from 250 to 265.

190. The total number of factories other than cotton factories rose from 195 in 1333 F. to 238 in 1334 F. as shown below; the main being confined to the number of flour, rice and dall mills.

Name of Factories	1883 F.	1884 F.
our Mills (including 84 worked by electricity)	116	156
ce Mills (including 4 worked by electricity)	40	40
stilleries	5	5
ater pumping station	4	5
da Water factory worked by electricity	1	1
all Mills do	10	13
g factory do	1	1
k Factory	1	1
lc factory worked by electricity	1	1
otor repairing works	7	7
l Mills	1	1
uting Press worked by electricity	1	1
ment factory	1	1
lcanizing factory worked by electricity	1	1
igarette factory do	1	1
id factory do	1	1
urniture factory	1	1
ectric House	1	1
n factory	1	..
Total	195	238

191. The total number of factories requiring inspection was 507 with 361 boilers; of which, 485 factories and 338 boilers were inspected during the year; the rest were not inspected as the owners were not working them. Out of 507 factories, 121 in the City of Hyderabad, and of these 116 mills such as, flour, rice and oil, etc., are worked by electricity. The total amount of inspection fees collected during the year under report amounted to O. S. Rs. 12,025 and G. Rs. 202-6-0 as against O. S. Rs. 11,457 and B. G. Rs. 319-2-0 in 1883 F. There was no accident of any kind during 1884 F.

SECTION V.

Trade.

192. The statistics of the trade of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions are compiled from the Customs and Railways returns.

193. The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees, the aggregate value of imports and exports of the principal commodities during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1883 F.

Articles	IMPORTS		Articles	EXPORTS	
	1883 F.	1884 F.		1883 F.	1884 F.
Piece goods	3,64,24	3,58,20	Piece goods	8,72	3,51
rn	1,67,96	1,58,50	Cotton	10,35,82	6,75,65
it	55,41	41,59	Cotton seed	97,22	77,12
k	25,96	21,46	Gram	1,58,58	1,69,27
gar and Jaggery	1,07,99	1,00,87	Sesamum	58,98	67,94
uit	51,48	41,94	Linseed	77,85	79,15
tel nut	21,61	16,16	Castor seed	1,45,65	1,83,77
ve Stock	28,09	38,86	Live Stock	84,45	81,68
nber	8,24	8,57	Timber	6,52	7,83
oper and brass utensils	28,72	29,16	Hides	34,98	38,98
rdware	30,08	31,00	Indigo	50	18
ver	71,58	77,72	Ground-nut	24,78	82,83
ld	1,82,69	3,46,98	Oil and Ghee	85,12	81,00
her articles	4,62,91	4,31,82	Other articles	1,87,82	1,60,22
Total	16,06,91	17,02,28	Total	19,01,44	15,58,18
Value of <i>Mafi</i> articles including mint bullion.	3,80,89	4,63,83	Value of <i>Mafi</i> articles.	23,80	20,18
and Total	19,87,80	21,65,61	Grand Total	19,25,24	15,78,31

194. The total value of imports during 1334 F. was 2,165·61 lakhs against 1,987·80 lakhs or an increase of 177·81 lakhs over the previous year. Of these, dutiable merchandise was worth 1,702·28 lakhs, duty-free merchandise 308·15 lakhs and bullion purchased for the Mint 155·18 lakhs. The main increase occurred under the following imports :—Gold (164·24 lakhs), Live Stock (10·77 lakhs), and Silver (6·14 lakhs), whilst the main decrease was under Salt (13·92 lakhs), Yarn (9·46 lakhs), Fruit (9·54 lakhs), Sugar and Jaggery (7·62 lakhs). Piece goods (6·04 lakhs) and Betel-nut (5·45 lakhs).

195. The total value of exports during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,578·81 lakhs against 1,925·24 lakhs in 1333 F. or a decrease of 346·93 lakhs; and out of the aggregate value of exports 1,558·13 lakhs were on account of dutiable merchandise and 20·18 lakhs on account of duty-free merchandise. The chief increase occurred under the exports of Castor seed (38·12 lakhs), Grain (10·69 lakhs), Ground-nut (7·55 lakhs) and Hides (4·05 lakhs), whilst main decrease was under Cotton (359·67 lakhs), Cotton-Seed (20·10 lakhs), Oil and Ghee (4·12 lakhs) and Live Stock (2·77 lakhs).

196. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 8·94 per cent. under imports whilst there was a decrease of 18·01 per cent. under exports. The total aggregate value of the trade of the Dominions during the year under report amounted to 3,743·92 lakhs as against 3,913·04 lakhs in 1333 F., i.e., a decrease of 169·12 lakhs against an increase of 289·78 lakhs in the preceding year.

197. The following statement shows in tons the volume of the principal imports and exports carried on by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1333 F.

Articles	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1333 F. Tons	1334 F. Tons	1333 F. Tons	1334 F. Tons
Goods manufactured ..	9,615	10,294	170	194
Grain	68,844	86,687	83,201	89,742
Salt	58,440	49,215	10	..
Sugar and Jaggery ..	24,865	25,370	76	30
Hardware	23,146	25,838	586	675
Cotton	99	79	60,097	60,019
Oil Seed	70	70	84,489	1,37,080
Cotton-seed	374	295	71,358	60,982
Timber	5,806	5,265	9,956	10,871
Kerosene Oil	15,993	18,684	10	1
Coal and Coke	7,228	8,800	2,96,877	3,57,769
Miscellaneous	14,245	18,015	1,13,926	82,709
Total	2,28,225	1,98,112	7,20,756	7,99,572

SECTION VI.

Industries and Commerce.

198. As in the previous year, the Commerce and Industries Department was under Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur as Secretary, and Mr. G. A. Muhammadi, B.A., F.C.H., as Deputy Secretary working under the Honourable Member in charge of the portfolio.

199. The erection of the machinery connected with the Alcohol Factory, Kamareddi, was completed during the year and the factory is ready to start work. *Mohwa* flower

ill be the chief raw material to be used in this factory for the production of Industrial Alcohol and Ether. Unexpected change in the climatic conditions accompanied by hail storm and clouds withered the mohwa crop in the bud and consequently the yield turned out in the Nizamabad District, the whole of which has been placed by the Excise Department at the disposal of the factory, was extremely scanty and poor in quality. In all, about 8,000 *pallas* (a palla is equal to 120 seers) were collected and stored on the premises which will be useful in giving a start to the factory just before the next season of mohwa flower makes its appearance.

200. There was no change in the staff of the Industrial Laboratory which continued to have a Chief Chemist, a Senior Chemist and 4 Chemists. 248 samples (208 received from Government Departments and 40 from private people) were analysed during the year under report. Experiments were conducted on the following industrial subjects :—

1. Methods of distilling *Russa oil* from *Russa grass* by means of steam, etc.
2. Bleaching of *Sagarmatta* fibre with a view of making it a useful raw material in textile trade.
3. Electrolytic manufacture of Sodium Hypochlorite for bleaching, sterilizing and disinfecting purposes.
4. Intensive acetification for manufacturing vinegar from mohwa alcohol.
5. Preparation of oil of menthol from menthol piperatta.

Research work in connection with the following was also undertaken by the department during the year.

1. The storage of mohwa flowers.
2. Nitrification of soils by addition of mohwa waste and the increase in the yield.
3. Extraction of geraniol and other smelling principles from oil of *alma Rosa* found wild in the State.
4. Minimum requirement of Chlorine for killing pathogenic organisms in drinking water.
5. Separation of a principle from the leaves and bark of custard-apple found efficacious as a vermifuge.

Of the 4 students who were trained during 1384 F., two were given practical training in soap making by semi-boiled and cold process, one in negar manufacture and one in manufacture of ink. There were in all two students for research work including one post-graduate student who was admitted as probationer during the year for doing work on foods and drugs.

201. The work of the Government Weaving Factory was divided into two sections, *viz.*, Apprentice training and Demonstration. In the Central Factory at Hyderabad 52 apprentices were under training during the year including 26 admitted during the year.

Including 5 new Demonstration centres opened during the year, there are in all 8 similar centres in the State ; 3 in the City of Hyderabad and 5 in the districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar, Nizamabad and Warangal, where 688 persons belonging to the Weaver class as well as those interested in hand-weaving were given practical training on fly-shuttle looms. The district centres introduced about 92 slays and 166 dobbies among the local weavers.

202. As in the previous year, an Industrial Exhibition was held in the Public Gardens in honour of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's birthday where all kinds of articles of industrial Exhibition.

indigenous manufacture specially collected for the occasion were displayed. The Exhibition lasted for 3 months. Apart from the temporary Exhibition, a permanent Industrial Exhibition is maintained in the Public Gardens by the Commerce and Industries Department.

203. Loans aggregating Rs. 14,500 were sanctioned for starting small scale industries such as watch repairing, workshop, boot polish factory and furniture and cabinet making.

Miscellaneous.

Permits were also granted during the year for the establishment of 114 new factories which are mostly ginning, pressing and flour mills. During the year, 147 licences were issued for running motor cars ranging from 7 seaters to 24 seaters and of these, Aurangabad District alone took 56 licences.

Nine patents were granted during the year under the Hyderabad Inventions and Designs Act of 1809 F. and of these, three were issued to the subjects of these Dominions.

The Shahabad Cement Company which was floated in 1922 and registered under the Hyderabad Companies Act was granted a further debenture loan of B. G. Rs. 2 lakhs in addition to B. G. Rs. 10 lakhs already sanctioned for them. The factory commenced its operations at the end of the year under report.

204. The total cost of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 91,938 against Rs. 85,354 in the previous year.

Cost

SECTION VII.

Public Works Department.

A. Irrigation Branch.

205. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the year under report.

Control.

206. The total Budget grant of the Irrigation Branch (excluding the moiety allotment under Travelling Allowance and Tour Charges) was Rs. 32,07,458 and the total expenditure was Rs. 29,31,634 as against Rs. 32,86,490 and Rs. 32,08,097, respectively, in the previous year. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 19,53,476 were spent on works, Rs. 9,68,245 on establishment (including Chief Engineer and Secretary's Office) and Rs. 9,913 on Tools and Plant. In addition to the works of Irrigation proper, the Irrigation staff executed Development works amounting to Rs. 54,315. Capital Works amounting to Rs. 1,79,653, Famine Works amounting to Rs. 15,856 and Special Buildings and Roads (including Khuldabad and Delhi Palace Works) amounting to Rs. 9,08,526. Thus the total cost of works executed by the Irrigation Branch during the year under report aggregated Rs. 31,11,826 against Rs. 31,67,922 in 1933 F.

Budget grant and Expenditure

207. The total cost of the staff employed by the Irrigation Branch (including the cost of the establishment of the Special Buildings and Roads Division transferred from the General Branch) was Rs. 8,40,608 against Rs. 8,86,502 in the preceding year. The percentage of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works was 27.01 against 27.98 in 1933 F.

Cost of the Staff.

208. The total budget grant for works in 1934 F. was Rs. 21,86,758 and the total expenditure was Rs. 19,53,476 as against Rs. 22,16,381 and Rs. 21,79,793, respectively, in 1933 F. Of this, Rs. 5,68,593 were spent on Original Works and restoration, Rs. 8,61,341 on repairs and maintenance, Rs. 2,64,642 on communications and Rs. 2,53,900 on Accommodation and Buildings. A large unspent

Expenditure on works

portion of the grant lapsed to the Government during the year because of heavy rains and the scarcity of labour that had affected the progress of works on the whole.

209. The expenditure on the Himayat Sagar Project during the year was Rs. 13,86,333, of which Rs. 12,96,797 were spent on works and the rest on establishment. The total amount spent on the Project to the end of 1834 F. was Rs. 92,43,255 against estimate of Rs. 92,70,000.

210. The Tank Restoration Survey Parties surveyed 220 tanks and submitted estimates amounting to Rs. 8,49,583.

211. The following are the important Projects that were under construction during the year under report.

	Name of Projects	Estimated cost	Grant for 1834 F.	Amount spent in 1834 F.	Total amount spent to the end of 1834 F.
1	Nizam Sagar Project	8,05,00,000	37,00,000	36,77,741	69,52,273
2	Wyra Project ..	24,90,000	7,00,000	6,70,194	16,00,660
3	Palair Project ..	22,25,000	5,00,000	5,11,574	10,11,590
4	Fatehnaheer Project	5,00,000	1,50,000	1,39,515	4,83,226
5	Rayenpalli Project ..	2,88,000	1,35,000	1,26,616	2,15,343
6	Singabhupahum Tank ..	2,28,740	20,709	16,408	1,15,120
	Projects Survey ..	..	31,183	23,729	..
	Total ..	8,62,26,740	52,86,892	51,65,777	1,08,78,212

B. General Branch.

212. Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, B.A., F.C.H., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., General Branch, till 10th Shahrewar 1334 F., when handed over charge of his duties to Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch, under Commands of Hisalted Highness the Nizam.

213. The total Budget grant for Buildings and Communications (excluding the grant for Special Buildings Division and Water Works) was Rs. 45,65,402 and the actual expenditure Rs. 43,37,588 against Rs. 45,45,540 and Rs. 44,62,667 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 34,35,975 were spent on works, Rs. 8,52,941 on Establishment (including Chief Engineer's Office), Rs. 45,686 on Tools and Plant, and Rs. 2,986 on Pre-surveys.

214. The total cost of the staff employed by the General Branch was Rs. 7,50,803, against Rs. 8,09,283 in 1833 F. The percentage of Establishment charges to the total expenditure on works (Rs. 34,35,975) was 21·85 against 21·6 in 1833 F.

215. In 1834 F. the Budget grant for works (Buildings and Communications) was Rs. 35,21,422 and actual expenditure Rs. 34,35,975, against Rs. 35,31,760 and Rs. 35,26,215, respectively, in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 11,69,979 were spent on buildings and Rs. 22,65,996 on Communications.

216. Out of the total expenditure on Buildings, Rs. 7,85,299 were spent on Original Works, Rs. 93,526 on repairs and Rs. 2,91,154 on Maintenance. The principal building

under construction was the Osmania General Hospital which was completed during the year, the total amount spent on this work to the end of 1884 F. being Rs. 20,56,535 against the estimate of Rs. 21,22,500.

217. Sixty-eight miles of new roads were completed and opened for traffic during the year under report. The total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department was 2,786½ miles. Of the total expenditure on Roads, Rs. 11,42,451 were spent on construction, Rs. 17,445 on repairs and Rs. 11,06,100 on maintenance.

218. The original budget grant for the Hyderabad Water-Works was Rs. 1,08,000, to which a sum of Rs. 1,155 was appropriated from Major Head 31, and Rs. 2,08,248 from the Water-Works revenue, thus bringing the total grant to Rs. 3,17,408 against which an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,341 was incurred. Out of this, Rs. 1,95,741 were spent on works and Rs. 59,600 on Establishment or 30·44 per cent. of the outlay on works. The revenue realized by the Hyderabad Water-Works was Rs. 1,98,970. The annual maintenance grant for Aurangabad Water-Works which supply water mainly to the Cantonment is Rs. 1,912, of which the British Government contributes B. G. Rs. 1,050.

SECTION VIII.

Telephone Department.

219. Mr. Bala Pershad, Ph. B., (E.E.) continued as Superintendent of the Telephone Department during the year under report.

220. The number of Exchange lines decreased from 549 to 468 and of Extension lines from 183 to 163 while private lines remained the same, viz., 24. There was one service line and one Call Office at the end of the year. The large fall in the Exchange lines was due to the disconnection of Government lines found unnecessary.

In addition to the Central Battery Telephone Exchange at Gouliguda, the one at Narayanguda (Magneto Exchange) continued to be in operation pending receipt of His Exalted Highness' commands for the installation of Central Battery Telephone instruments in place of Magneto instruments at the King Koti and certain Royal palaces. As sanction to the estimates for the installation of Telephones at Raichur, Aurangabad and Jalna with trunk line between them was received at the end of 1884 F. no installation work could be done in that year and consequently arrangements were made to take the work in hand in the beginning of 1885 F. During the year under review, preliminary survey and investigation into the prospects of installing telephones at Warangal were made and estimates for connecting Warangal to Hyderabad by Trunk line and installing telephones at Warangal were submitted to the Government for sanction. Preliminary survey for connecting Bidar with Hyderabad *via* Sadasivpett and Ekali was started at the close of 1884 F. Besides the above, estimates for the installation of Electric Power plant at Aurangabad, Jalna, Raichur and Warangal were also prepared and submitted to the Government for sanction.

221. Under the total estimated cost (Rs. 10,00,000) of the Reconstruction Scheme sanctioned by the Government, Rs. 9,68,158 were spent to the end of 1884 F. as detailed below :—

Items	Amount expended
	Rs.
Cables underground	2,96,475
Laying cables	58,517
Switch-board, additional cables, Relay racks, etc. ..	1,58,389
Erecting Switch-board	12,354
Instruments	1,03,855
Alterations to overhead lines	2,52,000
New building	66,881
Furniture and Electric lighting	10,408
Contingencies	9,879
Total ..	9,68,158

222. The revenue of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 1,22,949 as against Rs. 1,33,211 in the previous year as under :—

Items	1883 F.	1884 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Subscription fees	1,24,427	1,16,008
Shifts and Petty sales	3,896	4,555
Fees collected at Public call offices .. .. .	..	2
Supervision on Capital (New lines) and other works executed by the Department ..	4,601	2,889
Sundry credits	287	..
Total ..	1,33,211	1,22,949

This shows a net decrease in revenue of Rs. 10,262, the major portion of the decrease being under subscription fees mostly due to the disconnection of many Government lines.

The total working expenses rose from Rs. 1,32,625 to Rs. 1,50,620 as shown below :—

Particulars	1883 F.	1884 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs, maintenance and renewals of plant and machinery and temporary works ..	80,740	25,887
Repairs and maintenance of buildings ..	488	486
Do furniture ..	21	5
Exchange operating	18,084	14,604
Management charges	19,746	20,741
Rents, Rates and Taxes	1,514	462
Depreciation on new plant	25,435	87,557
Depreciation on new buildings	1,288	1,862
Interest on new Capital	35,314	49,746
Sundries .. .. .	..	820
Total ..	1,32,625	1,50,620

There was a deficit of income over expenditure of Rs. 27,671 as against a surplus of Rs. 586 in 1883 F. This greater deficit was due to the disconnection of many Government lines on the one hand and the increase in interest and depreciation charges due to inflated capital, on the other.

SECTION IX.

Railways.

223. In the year ending 30th September 1925, the Section of the Secunderabad-Kurnool line from Gudwal to Alumpur, distance 28 miles, was opened for traffic on the 20th

11 Mileage.

of July 1925. At the close of 1835 F. the open mileage in the Dominions was 968·62 miles : 387·91 miles under Broad Gauge and 580·71 miles under Metre Gauge.

224. It has been decided to construct the northern section of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway to link it with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bellarshah. Much progress has been made in construction from Goliara to Wardha.

Negotiations are also in progress for the construction of the Metre Gauge line from the Tungabhadra River to Kurnool, and to take over the working of the Dhone-Kurnool line from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway so that it could be worked as part of the Secunderabad-Kurnool Railway.

The construction of the Karepalli-Kothagudrum Railway is nearly completed.

225. Two surveys, one from Vikarabad to Bidar 50 miles and another from Purbhani to Purli 40 miles have been taken in hand and are in progress.

226. In the year under report Government did not purchase any new stock or debentures which therefore stood as they were in 1833 F. except that in 1834 F. £ 10,800 worth of Unguaranteed Broad Gauge Debentures have been cancelled. The holdings of Government at the end of 1834 Fasli were :—

	£
5 per cent. Broad Gauge Stock	451,880
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Guaranteed Debentures ..	88,500
4 per cent. Broad Gauge Unguaranteed Debentures ..	1,050,600
8½ per cent. Hyderabad Godavary Valley (Metre Gauge) Debentures	813,000

227. The Broad Gauge line from Wadi to Bezwada with a length of 330·13 miles and a capital outlay to the end of 1834 F. of B.G. Rs. 6,06,72,884 had gross earnings amounting to B.G. Rs. 98,25,425. The net earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 64,41,445, giving a percentage of 10·62 on the Capital expenditure against 8·29 in the previous year.

The Hyderabad Godavary Valley Metre Gauge line with a length of 385·65 miles and total capital expenditure to the end of 1834 F. of B. G. Rs. 8,75,27,079 had gross earnings amounting to B.G. Rs. 73,95,333. The net earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 40,11,215, yielding a percentage of 10·69 on the capital expenditure against 12·24 in 1833 F.

The gross earnings of the Secunderabad-Allampur Section of 144·75 miles, on which a capital of B.G. Rs. 1,29,05,694 was expended, amounted to B.G. Rs. 7,47,263. The net earnings realized were B.G. Rs. 2,16,944 which gives a percentage of 1·59 on the capital outlay against 1·02 in the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Purna-Hingoli Branch (Metre Gauge) Railway with a length of 50·81 miles and a capital expenditure of B.G. Rs. 30,82,954 amounted to B.G. Rs. 2,64,306. The net earnings were B.G. Rs. 1,17,154 which gives a return of 3·61 per cent. on capital expenditure against 2·78 per cent. in 1833 F.

57·78 miles of the Kazipett-Bellarshah Railway from Kazipett to Ramgundum have been opened for traffic. The capital outlay was B.G. Rs. 87,66,924. The gross earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,88,405 and the net earnings to B.G. Rs. 40,373 which gives ·46 per cent. on the capital invested against ·17 per cent. in the previous year.

228. In the year 1834 F. the full amount of the Guaranteed interest paid by Government was refunded by the Railway Company and His Exalted Highness' Government also received B.G. Rs. 29,51,829 as their share of the surplus profits.

229. The amount outstanding against the Railway Company in the contingent liability account Broad Gauge Contingent Liability Account on the 30th September 1925, was £ 2,207,209 including interest at 5 per cent. per annum. There are no outstandings in the Contingent liability Account of the Hyderabad Godavary Valley Railway.

230. At the end of 1334 F. the nominal value of 5 and 6 per cent. old Hyderabad shares. State Railway Shares on which His Exalted Highness' Government were paying interest was Rs. 22,11,000 and Rs. 12,18,848, respectively.

The Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 6½ per cent. on the Share Capital.

SECTION X.

Mines and Quarries.

231. Mr. Khurshed Mirza, B.Sc., A.I.M.E., continued as Director of the Department throughout the year under report.

232. The accompanying table gives the mining area, the output of minerals and the royalty paid to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government during the year 1925 (1334 F.) as compared with 1924 (1333 F.).

Area	Minerals	OUTPUT		ROYALTY	
		1924	1925	1924	1925
		Tons	Tons	O.S. Rs.	O.S. Rs.
Singareni ..	Coal	6,19,725	6,29,724.70	69,719	70,844
Iti and Paoni ..	do	25,049.50	38,152.75	3,181	4,769

233. During the year, the Hyderabad Deccan Company, Limited, paid the dead rent of O. S. Rs. 8,541-0-9 on the area held by them unworked under the Raichur Doab field Lease.

234. There were 31 accidents at the Singareni Collieries in which 15 persons were killed and 20 injured while there was no accident at the Sasti Collieries.

235. A prospecting license for magnetite and manganese over an area of 66 acres and 18 guntas in Kodangal taluk, Gulbarga District, for a period of one year was issued Messrs. Mir Mehdi Ali Khan and Hadi Ali Khan.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay continued his prospecting operations for coal and iron and had so far submitted 9 applications for mining leases (6 for coal and 3 for iron).

Rao Saheb D. Laxminarayan of Kamptee was given a general *purwana* six months to explore for manganese over the district of Adilabad.

236. The Geological Survey of the Adilabad district and the exploration for economic minerals in the south-eastern portion of Atrai-i-Balda were completed during the year under report. The survey of the Nizamabad District is in progress.

237. During the year under report, the total output of 26 working quarries was 41,98,541 sq. feet as against 27 quarries with 42,65,831 sq. feet in the previous year. The total income realized in 1334 F. amounted to Rs. 29,884 (Rs. 10,496 for royalty

and Rs. 19,888 for quarrying fees) against Rs. 29,069 (Rs. 10,665 for royalty and Rs. 19,888 for quarrying fees) in 1833 F.

238. The cost of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 47,974 against Rs. 48,479 in 1833 F.

Cost

SECTION XI.

Postal Department.

239. Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Postal Department during the year under report, except for one month and seven days when he was away on leave during which period Mr. Rustomji Chinoy, Deputy Post-Master-General, officiated for him.

Control

240. At the end of 1834 F. there were 322 Post-Offices authorized to open Savings Banks against 329 in the preceding year. Adding the balance of Rs. 12,58,230 remaining to the credit of depositors at the end of 1833 F. to Rs. 23,48,337 deposited during 1834 F. the total sum to the credit of depositors amounted to Rs. 36,06,567, of which Rs. 19,21,228 were withdrawn during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 16,85,339 at the end of 1834 F. which exceeds the previous year's amount by Rs. 4,27,109.

Savings Banks

241. During the year under report, the Money Order system was extended to 59 additional post-offices, and 68 post-offices doing money order business were closed as they were not remunerative. Thus the total number of post-offices that transacted money order work fell from 727 in 1833 F. to 718 in 1834 F. The number of post-offices which were doing insurance business rose from 315 to 318. During the year, 3,79,104 money orders of the value of Rs. 90,60,782 were issued against 3,72,412 of the value of Rs. 90,32,988 in the preceding year. The commission realized amounted to Rs. 1,13,810 against Rs. 1,18,917 in 1833 F. The number of V. P. articles dealt with by the post-offices was 94,664, their value being Rs. 11,10,076 against 85,496 articles of the value of Rs. 9,67,488 in the preceding year, the commission realized on them being Rs. 18,803 against Rs. 14,666 in 1833 F. During the year, 21,585 insured letters and parcels were issued against 21,812 in the previous year, the fees realized being Rs. 10,517 against Rs. 9,114 in the previous year.

Money Orders, V. P. and Insured Articles.

242. At the beginning of 1834 F., there were 761 post-offices and 579 letter-boxes in the State, the number of postmen and village postmen being 403 and 429, respectively. During the year 25 post-offices and 24 letter-boxes were newly opened and 68 post-offices and 10 letter-boxes were closed. Five postmen were newly appointed and the services of 18 postmen and 5 village postmen were dispensed with. Thus at the end of 1834 F. there were 718 post-offices, 593 letter-boxes, 395 postmen and 424 village postmen. There was one post-office for every 115.1 sq. miles against 108.6 sq. miles in the preceding year. The mileage over which mails were carried by rail increased from 1,890 to 1,918 miles and the mileage by road decreased from 6,188 miles to 5,921 miles.

Post-offices and Letter boxes.

243. The total number of postal articles issued in 1834 F. was 2,84,32,738 against 2,94,22,529 in 1833 F. There was a decrease in Government and private correspondence by 13.23 per cent. and 1.17 per cent., respectively.

Articles issued

244. The total number of articles delivered in 1834 F. was 3,12,25,961 against 3,97,56,034 in the preceding year or a decrease of 21.4 per cent. These articles include those received from outside His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions which were prepaid only with British Indian Postage and were delivered free of all State postage charges, the number of such articles being 38,62,174 against 35,86,078 in the preceding year.

Articles delivered

245. Fourteen offences such as absence from duty, insubordination, embezzlement, forgery and robbery were committed by postal employees, of which 4 were punished by the Court and 10 departmentally mostly by dismissal.

246. There were no cases of highway robbery during the year under report.

247. Of the 1,524 complaints received from the public 244 or 16.01 per cent. were established.

248. The total number of articles received in the Dead-Letter Office increased from 96,245 to 97,500. Of these, 80,778 or 82.84 per cent. were subsequently delivered to addressees as against 85,642 or 88.98 per cent. in 1933 F. The postage on undelivered letters was Rs. 1,011 against 884 in the preceding year.

249. During the year under report, 1,21,544 articles were received from the Imperial Post-Office for delivery through State post-offices against 1,19,222 in 1933 F., i.e., a rise of 1.9 per cent. The postage realized on these amounted to Rs. 10,699 against Rs. 9,984. Of this, Rs. 5,555 were on account of the State Postal Department and Rs. 5,144 on account of the British Postal Department against Rs. 5,129 and Rs. 4,855, respectively, in the preceding year.

250. The 3 lithographic presses attached to the Postal Department lithographed 114 books and 4,54,973 forms against 888 books and 1,57,574 forms in the preceding year. The bulk of printing work was, as usual, executed by the Government Central Press.

251. During the year under report Rs. 1,454 were spent on petty repairs as compared with Rs. 2,991 in the previous year.

252. The value of quinine sold by the Postal Department during the year was Rs. 7,410 against Rs. 7,166 in 1933 F.

253. The income of the Postal Department was Rs. 8,70,956 against Rs. 8,43,973. Excluding income realized from Service Stamps (Rs. 2,80,018) the ordinary income of the Postal Department was Rs. 6,40,943 against Rs. 6,11,082 in 1933 F. The expenditure fell from Rs. 9,18,466 to Rs. 9,18,774 in 1934 F. As compared with receipts there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 42,818.

It will be seen from the following statement that whilst there has been a steady rise in the postal income during the past 4 years there has been a gradual decrease in expenditure :—

Year				Receipt	Expenditure	Excess receipts	Expenditure in excess of receipts
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 F.	..	..	..	7,38,767	10,07,118	52,161	2,68,846
2 F.	..	..	..	8,09,616	9,10,980	70,849	1,01,864
3 F.	..	..	..	8,48,978	9,18,466	34,857	74,498
4 F.	..	..	..	8,70,956	9,18,774	26,988	42,818

254. Among the more important circulars issued by the Postmaster-General during the year under report the following may be mentioned :—

1. Introduction of the system of payment of compensation in case of loss of uninsured registered articles as in British India.

2. Introduction of the Post-office Guarantee Fund by which the Government will not have to bear the burden of compensation in case of loss of insured articles.

3. Despatch and delivery of post and sale of stamps on Fridays and other gazetted holidays.

4. Acceptance of securities of persons residing in the area administered by the Hon'ble the Resident.

5. Fixing of postal charges on parcels at enhanced rates.

6. Discontinuance of the practice of receiving unregistered V. P. articles.

SECTION XII.

Mint Department.

255. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued as Mint Master during the year under report except for 2 months and 8 days when he was away on leave during which period Mr. P. B. Chenoy, his General Assistant, acted for him (as Mint Master).

256. The following statement shows comparative totals of silver and bronze coins of different denominations minted in 1833 F. and 1834 F.

	Denomination	1833 F.	1834 F.
Full Rupees	..	1,30,51,600	1,60,72,900
Half	..	82,598	
Quarter	..	2,12,000	3,32,800
One-eighth	..	1,56,240	17,78,760
Total		1,84,82,488	1,81,81,460
Two-pie pieces (bronze)		1,21,21,636	1,85,07,187

257. The total silver, bronze and nickel coins put into circulation during 1833 F. and 1834 F. were as follows :—

Description of Coin	1833 F. Value Rs.	1834 F. Value Rs.
Full Rupees	90,00,000	..
Half Rupees	35,000	26,000
Quarter Rupees	80,000	45,000
One-eighth Rupees	45,000	82,580
One anna (Nickel)	55,000	2,000
Half anna (Bronze)	10,000	..
Two-pie pieces do)	1,39,400	1,58,000
One-pie pieces do)	600	64
Total	93,15,000	3,18,594

258. At the commencement of 1834 F. the Mint held a balance of 14,39,599·6 tolas (solid and refined silver 64·4 tolas and standard silver 14,39,535·2 tolas). Adding 1,77,01,819·8 tolas received during the year (Bar silver 1,73,50,072·3 tolas and standard silver 3,51,747·5 tolas) the total quantity of silver held by the Mint in 1834 F. was 1,91,41,419·4 tolas. The total operative loss incurred during the year under report was 52,559·5 tolas which works out to 57·0 tolas per lakh of rupees minted against 67·2 tolas in the previous year. Besides, a loss of 981·5 tolas was incurred on account of Assay Muster sent to Bombay. The balance of silver held by the Mint at the close of 1834 F. was as follows :—

Solid and refined silver	..	39,50,697·8 Tolas
Standard silver	..	17,60,002·2
Coins to the value of rupees	..	2,32,70,888

259. The following statement shows the quantities of silver and copper brought under melting operations during 1333 F. and 1334 F.

Particulars	1333 F			1334 F		
	Silver in tolas	Copper alloy	Fine Silver in tolas	Silver in tolas	Copper alloy	Fine silver in tolas
and refined						
er						
Sicca	1,14,93,017	125,56,657	3	1,34,01,489	29,84,642	4
pees	3,19,294	374	3	3,31,497	414	5
tive Mah-						
dia sicca						
pees	5,963	9	3	17,519	27	3
for realiga-						
l			64		96	2
coins		725	6		1,821	1
ed silver re-						
ls					9	2
Total	1,18,18,274	25,57,766	5	1,87,50,505	29,86,510	7

260. During the year, 1,962 silver standard musters (together with 153 pyx coins) and 3 gold musters were assayed.

261. During the year under report, 5,422.1 tolas of gold were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,32,716-7-1 against 5,406.23 tolas at a cost of Rs. 1,52,736-1-7 in the previous

262. The following statement shows the total number of coins of different denominations minted and issued during the year and the balance held by the Mint at the end of 1334 F.

Description	Balance at the end of 1333 F	Coins struck in 1334 F.	Coins issued in 1334 F.	Balance at the end of 1334 F.
Ashrafi	1,874	3,555	4,691	738
do	574	975	789	760
er do	1,170	1,070	1,217	1,023
ighth do	216	2,847	1,708	855
Total	3,884	7,947	8,405	3,876

The striking charges realized by the sale of these coins amounted to 7,421-14-1. The cost of 12 full and 4 one-eighth ashrafees outstanding at the close of 1333 F. was recovered during the year under report. The operative loss incurred on account of gold comage was 7.68 tolas. The following are the rates at which ashrafees have been sold at the Mint effect from 8th Aban 1334 F.

Full Ashrafees at Rs. 25 each.
 Half do „ 13 do
 One-fourth do „ 7 do
 One-eighth do „ 4 do

263. During the year, copper weighing 125 tons, 15 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs. and 2 ozs. and tin weighing 3 tons, 2 qrs. 14 lbs. and 2½ ozs. were purchased for Rs. 2,16,918-2-3 Rs. 15,572-0-3, respectively.

264. The total expenditure incurred by the Mint Department in 1884 F. as compared with 1883 F. is as follows :—

Expenditure

Particulars	1883 F.	1884 F.
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Cost of Establishment ..	1,57,152	1,49,444
Stores ..	58,925	90,561
Loss on coinage operations ..	38,239	44,933
Contingencies ..	3,080	4,505
Miscellaneous ..	1,216	3
Assay charges ..	8,454	14,950
Repairs to Mint buildings ..	2,988	7,596
Total ..	2,70,049	3,11,992

SECTION XIII.

Stamp Department.

265. Moulvi Mir Faiz-ur-Rahman Sahab continued as Inspector-General of Stamps during the year under report.

Control.

266. The number of stamps and stamp papers of all kinds in stock at commencement of 1884 F. was as follows :—

Stamps in stock.

Illaqas	Number	Value O. S. Rs.
Dewani ..	1,37,44,581	1,71,24,049
Residency Bazaars, Secunderabad, etc...	78,642	2,27,980
Total ..	1,38,23,173	1,73,52,029

267. The following table indicates the number and the value of stamp papers manufactured during the year 1884 F.

Stamps manufactured.

Kind of stamp papers	Number	Value O S Rs.
Stamp paper ..	10,97,712	17,51,025
Postal stamps ..	37,64,640	2,17,144
Embossed envelopes ..	24,90,812	79,774
Post-cards ..	61,89,881	1,29,674
Court fee stamps ..	14,08,207	5,80,190
Hundi stamps ..	2,700	2,700
Hundi paper ..	180	377
Service stamps and post-cards ..	66,82,844	2,42,840
Total ..	2,15,85,976	30,08,224

268. The number and value of stamps supplied to different Illaqs in 1884 F. were as follows :—

Stamps supplied to different Illaqs.

Illaqs	Number	Value O. S Rs.
Dewani ..	2,38,19,959	38,08,517
Jagirs ..	8,00,012	1,88,178
Residency and Secunderabad, etc.	1,04,223	2,68,601
Total ..	2,37,24,194	37,15,296

269. Excluding Sarf-i-Khas receipts the total receipts from the sale of stamp papers, etc., amounted to Rs. 19,42,993 as against Rs. 17,97,188 in 1883 F. and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,75,118 against Rs. 1,98,898.

Income and Expenditure.

SECTION XIV.

Civil Veterinary Department.

270. Captain Nawab Rais Jung Bahadur remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

Control

271. During 1334 F. 18,933 deaths from contagious diseases were reported in the Dominions against 12,020 in the preceding year : this increase was mainly due to *rinderpest*, which alone accounted for 18,045 deaths and was also responsible for heavy mortality in the bordering Provinces of British India. The largest number of deaths (3,242) occurred in the Nalgonda district and the smallest (109) in the Gulbarga district. Other badly affected districts where the mortality varied from 2,721 to 1,690 were Mahbubnagar, Nanded, Parbhani, Warangal, Karimnagar and Aurangabad

Contagious Diseases

272. The number of preventive inoculations against contagious diseases increased from 17,009 to 30,094, and it is satisfactory to note that the Iodine treatment for *Rinderpest* which is being adopted by the Department is expected to prove efficacious in due course.

Inoculations

273. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Dominions rose from 70 to 80. During the year under report 1,53,252 animals were treated against 1,32,596 in the previous year. These figures compare favourably with those of the previous three years (1,23,690 in 1332 F., 1,20,349 in 1331 F. and 81,947 in 1330 F.). Of these, 27,037 animals were treated by Veterinary Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors on tour and 1,26,215 in the Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Of the former, 760 animals were castrated and the rest were treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases ; of the latter, 1,143 were in-patients and 1,25,072 out-patients. Out of the in-patients, 1,121 were discharged during the year, leaving 22 animals at the end of 1334 F.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

274. During the year under report three State Scholars, who were under training at the Bombay Veterinary College, passed the final examination and were provided with posts in the Department. No fresh students were sent during the year.

Bombay Veterinary College

275. There were 60 stallions at the close of 1333 F. During the year, 3 stallions were added, making a total of 63 at the end of the year. There were 30 stallion stands against 31 in 1333 F.

Number of Horse Stallions.

276. The number of coverings during the year was 1,109 against 1,085. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 20.53 against 20.58 in the preceding year.

Horse Breeding Operations.

277. There were 65 stud bulls at work at the close of 1333 F. Eight stud-bred bulls were added during the year, making a total of 73 bulls. Of these, 8 died, 5 were sold and 8 were castrated and drafted as farm bullocks, leaving 57 at the end of the year under report.

Cattle Breeding

278. As in the previous years, fodder farms at Hingoli and Mominabad and the Stud Farm at the former place continued to be maintained by the Department. The yield from the fodder farms during the year was 13,91,864 lbs. of hay and 1,98,452 lbs. of *Kadbi*. The total value of the grain and fodder crops on the garden and farm amounted to Rs. 18,289 against Rs. 16,045 in the preceding year. At the end of 1334 F. the Hingoli Stud Farm had 52 horses and 68 cattle. During the year 13 full-time foals and 31 calves were born. There were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases amongst the live stock at the Stud though other diseases such as Purpova, Hæmorrhagic, Tetanus, Sprains, Mamitis, Paratititis, Wounds, Colic, etc.

Government Stud and Fodder Farms

prevailed ; besides, there were three cases of splints and hæmorrhagic Septicæmia. The total mortality amongst the live stock numbered 11. The total receipts credited into the Government Treasury were Rs. 15,121, while the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Stud Farm amounted to Rs. 51,529. The valuation of animals, grain, fodder, etc., on hand at the end of 1834 F. aggregated Rs. 71,026.

279. There were 8 shows during the year against 12 in 1833 F., the decrease being due to the prevalence of plague.
Horse and Cattle Shows.

280. The total cost of the Veterinary Department in 1834 F. was Rs. 2,78,336 against Rs. 2,99,335 in the previous year. Direction and superintendence cost Rs. 44,870, Veterinary Inspectors, hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 1,35,965, breeding operations Rs. 92,756, and fairs and shows Rs. 4,745.
Cost.

281. During the year the Director attended the Imperial Delhi Horse Show held at Delhi from 16th to 21st February 1925.
General.

Major-General Sir W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Director of Remounts to the Government of India and President, National Horse Breeding Society of India, visited the Hingoli Stud during the course of the year and while recording his support to the proposal of the Department for the establishment of a large stud for breeding remounts he remarked : " If remounts can be turned out and drafted into the regiments for Rs. 1,500 apiece the scheme would be well worth it, as the horses produced will be quite as good if not better than any other that can be bought in India or Australia, and it will have the further advantage of retaining the money expended within the State."

CHAPTER V.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

SECTION I.

Medical Relief.

282. Major Mohamed Ashraf, M.B., Ch.B., was in charge of the Departments of Medical and Sanitation, up to 6th Amerdad 1334 F., and on his reversion to his substantive appointment as First Assistant, Major Khaja Moinuddin, M.D., was appointed to act as Director.

283. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 146 as in the previous year. Of these, 125 were maintained by Government, 5 by Sarf-i-Khas, 14 are aided by Local Boards and 2 were private-aided by the State. Considering the inadequacy of the existing institutions to meet the needs of a population of a crore and a quarter even under normal conditions of public health it was decided that the expenses of dispensaries to be opened in future should be borne by the Local Boards excepting the salary of the medical officer in charge.

284. The total number of patients treated in the various hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 11,42,860 against 11,27,973 in 1333 F. The increase was due to prevalence of plague, malaria and other fevers to a large extent. There were 3,335 in-patients against 10,727 in the previous year. Of out-patients, 30,725 were males, 2,48,922 females and 8,56,878 children against 5,26,845 males, 2,41,992 females and 3,48,409 children in 1333 F. The daily average in-patients was 408.74 and that of out-patients 7,894.81 as against 421.01 and 7,697.86 in the previous year. The fall in the daily average of in-patients in spite of increase in the total number of patients treated during the year is accounted for by the fact that the number of days the patients were kept under treatment was less than that in the preceding year. The total number of beds maintained in the Civil and Jail Hospitals increased from 739 to 760. The largest attendance among City hospitals and dispensaries was, as usual, at the Afzalganj Hospital with 84,687 patients in the year, and the lowest at the Isolation Hospital with 3,320 patients. Among district hospitals and dispensaries, the largest number of patients were treated, as in the previous year, in the Bidar Dispensary, viz., 17,720. The total mortality among in-patients was 1,111 against 882 in 1333 F. Altogether 3,260 in-patients and 16,277 out-patients were treated in the Victoria Zenana Hospital in 1334 F. against 2,990 and 16,815, respectively, in the previous year. Labour cases numbered 1,562 against 1,612. During the year, 35,455 operations of all classes were performed against 36,818. Of these, 1,667 were major and 33,788 minor operations against 1,892 and 34,421, respectively, in 1333 F. Among the cases operated upon there were 12 deaths giving a case mortality of 0.48 per cent. against 0.49 in 1333 F.

285. Dr. S. Mallannah, M.D., was in charge of the laboratory till the 16th Azar, when he went on leave, and Dr. S. W. Hardikar, M.D., was in charge to the end of the year. The total number of articles examined was 1,184 as against 1,549 in 1333 F., of these, 817 were examined chemically and 367 bacteriologically. The number of medico-legal cases dealt with was 162 against 180 in the previous year. Of these, 50 related to human poisoning, 8 to cattle poisoning, 80 to sexual offences and the remaining 2 were miscellaneous cases. Besides, 126 cases were treated with anti-rabic vaccine, 1,746 injections

were given, 283 anti-plague inoculations were performed and 4 vaccines were prepared.

286 The total number of patients treated during the year was 604 against 329 in 1333 F. Of these, 207 were given electric treatment, 63 were examined on the screen and 180 skigrams were taken. The rest underwent X-Ray examination and treatment.

287. At the end of 1333 F. there were 246 students (137 Assistant Surgeons and 109 Sub-Assistant Surgeons). During the year, 56 students were admitted: 36 (33 males and 3 females) in the Assistant Surgeon Class and 20 (18 males and 2 females) in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class, making a total of 302. Of these, 3 died, 19 left the college, 2 were discharged, 22 passed the final examination (18 Assistant Surgeons—all males—and 4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons including one female) and 62 who were partially successful in the examinations were exempted from attending the College, leaving 194 students at the end of 1334 F. Besides, 27 students of the College appeared for the pre-final and 12 for the final L.C.P.&S., Examinations held by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and the results were satisfactory, 10 candidates having passed in the final and an equal number in the pre-final examination and one of the successful students in the final examination acquitted himself so creditably, that he won the Major-General W. Jennings' prize awarded for the first time by the College.

288 There were 21 dhais under training at the end of 1333 F. New admissions during the year numbered 27, making a total of 48. Of these, 20 dhais left the class, 4 were dismissed and 8 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 16 on the roll at the close of 1334 F.

289. There were 19 candidates (18 males and 1 female) on the registers at the close of 1333 F. During the year under report 28 candidates—all males—were admitted, making a total of 47. Of these, 5 candidates (4 males and 1 female) left the class and 16 passed the qualifying examination, leaving 26 under training at the end of 1334 F.

290. The Afzulganj and the Victoria Zenana Hospitals were, as before, the centres for the training of nurses. At the end of 1333 F. there were 5 pupils (2 in the Afzulganj and 3 in the Victoria Zenana Hospital). During the year, 4 new students were admitted in the Afzulganj Hospital, making a total of 9. Of these, 8 left and 1 passed the final examination, leaving none under training at the close of 1334 F. It is reported that the small amount of scholarships granted to students of this class does not attract a sufficient number.

The midwives were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. During the year 5 students were admitted but all of them left the course though a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month is being given to each student.

291. During the year under report there were 69 students: 46 (42 males and 4 females) Assistant Surgeons and 23 (19 males and 4 females) Sub-Assistant Surgeons received clinical training in Medicine, Surgery and Ophthalmology. Besides, one Civil Surgeon and one Assistant Surgeon from the districts underwent practical training for a period of six months.

292. The total expenditure incurred by Government on account of the Medical Department was Rs. 11,60,206 against Rs. 11,78,054 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 8,66,045 were spent on establishment, Rs. 1,82,466 on Medical Stores, Rs. 54,345 on the Osmania College and Hostel, Rs. 12,450 on the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory and Rs. 44,900 on grant-in-aid to other dispensaries.

SECTION II.

Vaccination.

293. There were 131 vaccinators in 1834 F against 129 in the previous year. In all 1,19,929 vaccinations were performed against 1,11,881 in 1833 F. Of these, 1,10,072 were successful against 1,01,598 in 1833 F. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations varied from 99·34 in Hyderabad—Atraf-i-Balda to 84·08 in Nizamabad. The highest number of vaccinations (12,082) was performed in the Raichur District and the lowest (8,738) in the Medak District.

294. At the close of 1833 F. there were 3,000 tubes of lymph on hand and 1,78,275 were prepared during the year, making a total of 1,81,275. Of these, 12,909 were used in the Depot and 1,64,166 were issued. Of the latter, 1,28,865 tubes were supplied to the districts, 27,972 to the Hyderabad City and Suburbs (including Residency Hospital), 6,753 to Paigahs and 576 to Mission Dispensaries, leaving 4,200 in stock at the end of the year.

295. At the beginning of 1834 F., there were 3 students under training. During the year 68 students were admitted, making a total of 71. Of these, 1 left and 49 passed the examination, leaving 21 on the rolls at the close of the year.

296. The total expenditure incurred by the Department on account of vaccination operations was Rs. 46,755 as against Rs. 49,979 in the previous year, the average cost of each successful operation being 6 annas and 9½ pies against 7 annas and 9 pies in the preceding year. The cost of the Vaccine Depot was Rs. 7,499 against Rs. 7,379 in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 3,435 were on account of establishment and contingencies, and the rest for preparation of lymph.

SECTION III.

Sanitation.

297. During the year under report, there were 868 attacks with 469 deaths as against 5,655 attacks with 8,212 deaths in 1833 F. The disease was prevalent in 9 out of 19 districts in the Dominions, the most affected district being Bidar with 527 attacks and 251 deaths. The total number of deaths in other districts varied from 59 in the Bir district to 11 in the Nanded district.

298. There were 1,863 cases of small-pox with 407 deaths as against 748 cases with 222 deaths in 1833 F. Mortality from this disease was highest in Nanded (470 cases with 168 deaths) and lowest in Warangal (15 cases with one death).

299. During the year under report, there were 79,114 deaths from malarial fever against 82,812 in the previous year. The death rate per *mille* of population from this cause was 6·40 against 6·62 in 1833 F; the highest mortality rate ranging from 9·22 in Nizamabad, 9·04 in Medak to 8·89 in Hyderabad and Suburbs.

300. During the year under report, there were 19,692 attacks of plague in the State with 15,868 deaths as against 40,662 attacks with 38,088 deaths. The severely affected districts were the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs (including Secunderabad) with 9,716 attacks and 7,716 deaths; Nanded with 1,249 attacks and 1,055 deaths; Medak with 1,252 attacks and 1,011 deaths; Parbhani with 1,155 attacks and 974 deaths and Bir with 1,083 attacks and 901 deaths. A fresh outbreak was reported from Bir, Nanded, and Atraf-i-Balda in the month

of Shahrewar, and excepting the districts of Raichur and Osmanabad, all the other districts suffered more or less. The Raichur district was practically immune from the epidemic while Osmanabad district which had suffered much since 1330 F., was not much affected during the year under report.

In all 62,984 inoculations were performed in the Dominions as against 54,780 in the preceding year. The highest number of inoculations were performed in the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs (35,164) and the least in the Bidar district (43).

301. As before, there were 15 travelling dispensaries. The number of villages visited by them fell from 1,186 to 482 and the number of patients treated from 18,946 to 12,755. The decrease is reported to be due to 50 per cent. reduction in the allotment of *Bhatta* and also to general prevalence of plague owing to which some of the Medical Officers were either on plague duty or on relieving duty. Besides, they performed 373 surgical operations, 4,708 plague inoculations, 3,884 vaccinations as against 480, 4,143 and 5,414, respectively, in the preceding year.

302. During the year under report, there were 1,13,528 births (60,203 male and 53,325 female), and 1,20,957 deaths (64,645 male and 56,312 female) as against 1,13,244 births (59,907 male and 53,337 female) and 1,43,494 deaths (75,821 male and 67,673 female). For every thousand of the population of the Dominions, 9.18 births and 9.72 deaths as against 9.16 births and 11.61 deaths, respectively, in the preceding year.

303. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Sanitation Department was Rs. 1,59,008 against Rs. 1,57,182 in 1333 F. Of this sum, Rs. 74,410 were spent on establishment and contingencies and Rs. 84,598 on epidemic preventive measures.

SECTION IV.

Yunani Medical Department.

304. As before, there were 9 Government and 16 aided *Yunani* and *Ayurvedic* dispensaries in the Hyderabad City.

305. The number of patients treated in the City dispensaries was 12,03,696 as against 13,21,986 in the preceding year and the number of surgical cases treated was 1,00,596 against 1,07,087 in 1333 F.

306. Rs. 19,100 were spent for the purchase of drugs, etc. against Rs. 20,702 in the previous year.

307. There are two courses of study in the Yunani Medical School — one is in Persian and the other in Arabic; the former taught 97 students in 4 groups of subjects and the latter 61 students in 7 groups or subjects. The total strength of the school rose from 99 to 158.

308. The total expenditure on the Yunani Branch of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 1,41,235 against Rs. 1,32,090 in 1333 F. Of this sum, Rs. 1,10,920 were spent on Government dispensaries and Medical Stores, Rs. 22,700 on Grants-in-aid and Rs. 7,615 on the Yunani Medical School.

SECTION V.

Lunatic Asylum.

309. At the beginning of 1334 F. there were 133 lunatics (106 men and 27 women) in the Asylum. During the year, 91 lunatics (70 men and 21 women) were admitted, making a total of 224 (176 men and 48 women), of whom 36 were discharged cured, 18 were committed to the care of their relatives and 13 died, leaving 157 lunatics at the end of the year. Of the new admissions 59·3 per cent. came from the City of Hyderabad and the rest from the districts. The percentage of recoveries was 24·1 against 34·9 in 1333 F. while the mortality rate was 5·8 against 5·3.

310. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 27,283 against Rs. 25,716 and the average cost per head was Rs. 186-13-11 against Rs. 196-14-1 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.

Instruction.

SECTION I.

Education.

311. Mr. S. R. Masood, B.A., (Oxon.), I.E.S., continued as Director of Public Instruction during the year under report except for a period of 6 months (from 21st Farwardli to 20th Meher) when he went on leave for reasons of health and Mr. Syed Mohamed Hussain, the Deputy Director acted for him.

312. The total number of public institutions (Government, Aided and Recognized) for general and special education fell from 4,040 to 4,001. The fall, as had been stated in the last year's report, was mainly due to the abolition of 51 Primary Schools—mostly of the experimental type—the savings effected being utilized for the creation, maintenance and improvement of more deserving institutions. During the year, two Government Middle schools at Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda in the Medak Subah and 10 Government Upper Primary Schools at Mustaidpura, Chenchelguda, Sadasivpet, Kama-reddy, Armour, Manvi, Ambad, Bhokerdan, Fatehabad and Mukhed were raised to the grade of Osmania High School and Middle Schools, respectively. Besides, one Aided Middle School was closed and another was reduced to the grade of Upper Primary Schools and two Upper Primary Schools at Bolaram and Medak were raised to the grade of an aided and unaided Middle School, respectively. Five Government Military Schools attached to the Regiments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops and one Sanskrit and Vedic School at Mortad in the Nizamabad district were included during the year under Special Schools, and 4 special schools viz., the Government Law School at Gulbargah and 3 Sanskrit and Vedic Aided Schools at Aurangabad, Pattan and Bidar ceased to exist during the year.

The number of scholars in all public schools increased from 2,42,398 to 2,44,234 or an increase of 1,836 scholars. The Director observes that though this increase, in spite of the decrease in the number of schools, is satisfactory in itself when it is remembered that the spread of epidemics, both at Head-quarters and districts, had caused distress and dislocation of work and the reduction of travelling allowance by 50 per cent. had reduced the inspection work with the result that the Head-masters of Village Primary Schools absented themselves from institutions without any fear of detection. There were 4,053 private unrecognized schools with 76,654 pupils as in the previous year. The percentage of scholars in all schools, public and private, to the population of school going age was 17.1 against 17.0 in the preceding year. Excluding the figures for private schools the percentage was 13.0 against 12.9.

313. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, from public sources increased from Rs. 59,15,942 to Rs. 60,18,211 and that from private sources from Rs. 9,13,960 to Rs. 9,84,665. The following table shows the details of expenditure.

Sources	1833 F.			1834 F.		
	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.	O. S. Rs.
Government Fund ..	36,58,192	19,09,725	55,67,917	36,46,313	20,04,866	56,50,679
Local Fund ..	1,83,872	61,261	2,45,133	1,88,834	61,625	2,50,459
Sarf-i-Khas Funds ..	94,928	7,964	1,02,892	1,09,610	7,463	1,17,073
Total ..	39,80,992	19,78,950	59,15,942	39,44,757	20,73,454	60,18,211
Private Sources (Subscription, etc). ..	6,82,480	2,31,471	9,13,960	6,69,643	3,15,022	9,84,665
Grand Total ..	46,10,481	22,10,421	68,20,902	46,14,400	23,88,476	70,02,876

The total expenditure on Education rose from Rs. 68,29,902 to Rs. 70,02,876, i.e., by Rs. 1,72,974 and of this, Rs. 46,14,400 were for direct expenditure and Rs. 23,88,476 for indirect expenditure as against Rs. 46,19,481 and Rs. 22,10,421, respectively, in the previous year.

College Education.

314. The total number of students in the Arts Faculty increased from 515 to 560 and the results of the University Examinations were also very creditable. 22 candidates appeared for the Final LL.B. Examination and all were successful. Out of 16 candidates who appeared for the M. A. Degree Examination 13 were successful. 145 candidates appeared for the B. A. Degree Examination and 80 passed. For the Intermediate Examination 182 candidates appeared and 83 were successful.

The total expenditure incurred on the University College rose from Rs. 3,70,094 to Rs. 3,91,591, the major part of the increase being under the heads Furniture, Scholarships, Laboratory and Hostel. The total income realized from fees was Rs. 11,598 as against Rs. 9,698 in the previous year. The net expenditure (exclusive of fees) on the teaching staff in the College fell from Rs. 1,98,838 to Rs. 1,97,345 and the cost per pupil from Rs. 402-8-1 to Rs. 307-14-0.

The strength of the Theological Faculty of the Osmania University College was 17 as against 14 in the preceding year. The University results of the Theological Faculty were very satisfactory, being 50 per cent. on the whole. One candidate appeared for the M.A. Degree Examination and was declared successful. Besides, 2 candidates appeared for the B. D. Degree Examination and 5 for the Intermediate Examination, one of the former and 2 of the latter were declared successful. The net cost of the teaching staff of the Theological Faculty was Rs. 41,912 as against Rs. 42,951 in 1833 F. and the cost per pupil was Rs. 2,465-6-8 as against Rs. 3,303-15-2.

Seven candidates appeared for the Oriental Titles Examination, of whom 6 were successful.

Mr. Mohamed Inayatulla, B.A., Curator, was in charge of the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University throughout the year under report. The number of books translated was 35. Of the 48 books that were in the Press, 11 were printed during the year. Ten translations of books relating

to Geography, History, Ethics, Practical Physics and Chemistry were published in 1884 F.

There were 26 meetings of the Terms Committees in which 928 Scientific terms mostly relating to Botany and Zoology were coined. An alphabetical list of the terms coined so far was prepared and sent to the Press.

315. The strength of the Nizam College rose from 261 to 270. The results produced by the College in the Arts Faculty Examinations of the Madras University were quite satisfactory, being 64·9 per cent. of the total number of candidates sent up for the different Examinations: 114 appeared and 74 passed. Seven candidates appeared for the B.Sc. Degree and 17 for the B.A. Degree Examinations, 3 of the former and 14 of the latter were successful in obtaining the degree. Two candidates appeared for the Preliminary Examination for B.A. Honours and one was successful and of the 13 who appeared for B.Sc. Examination Part I, 10 were successful. 73 candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination and 46 passed. The 3 candidates that failed to secure a pass in the B.A. Degree Examination, were successful in Part I only; and of those in the Intermediate Examination 11 passed in Part I. Besides, 20 private candidates completed the Intermediate Examination and became eligible for the B. A. or B. Sc. course in the University.

The total expenditure on the Nizam College rose from Rs. 1,70,292 in 1883 F. to Rs. 1,75,820, the excess expenditure being mainly under the head Scholarships. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 6,752 as against Rs. 7,581. Deducting this from the expenditure on the teaching staff (Rs. 1,23,174), the net expenditure to Government on that account amounted to Rs. 1,16,422 as against Rs. 1,23,461 in the preceding year and the cost per pupil was Rs. 451-4-0 as against Rs. 514-6-9.

316. There was no change in the number of Intermediate Colleges, *viz.*, 3. The strength of the City and the Aurangabad Intermediate Colleges was 107 and 38, respectively, as against 125 and 43 in the previous year. Thirty-one candidates from the City College and 16 from the Aurangabad College appeared for the Intermediate Examination of the Osmania University, 13 of the former and 12 of the latter were successful. The total expenditure incurred on the City Intermediate College was Rs. 11,116 against Rs. 32,719 in 1883 F. and that on the Aurangabad College was Rs. 18,762 against Rs. 13,006, the cost per pupil in the former being Rs. 29-13-3 against Rs. 105-2-0 and that in the latter Rs. 282-11-2 against Rs. 237-13-3. The strength of the Zenana Intermediate College was 8 as against 4 in 1883 F.

The total expenditure on the Zenana College amounted to Rs. 5,300. The net cost on teaching staff after deducting fees (Rs. 223) amounted to Rs. 3,977 and the cost per pupil was Rs. 662-14-8.

Secondary and Primary Education.

317. As before, there were 14 English High Schools for boys, of which 6 were Government, 7 Aided and one Unaided. The number of boys under instruction rose from 5,685 to 5,713. Three hundred and thirty-seven boys appeared for the examination held by the High School Leaving Certificate Board, of whom 199 were from Government Schools, 117 from Aided Schools and 21 were private and teacher candidates and of these, 134, 52 and 7, respectively, were given "Satisfactory" Certificates. During the year 28 boys appeared for the Cambridge Local Examinations, of whom 17 were successful.

318. The total direct expenditure on English High Schools for boys increased from Rs. 4,19,131 to Rs. 4,32,640; Rs. 2,80,111 were spent on Government High Schools, Rs. 1,40,810 on Aided High Schools including Rs. 43,234 contributed by the Government and Rs. 11,719 on an Unaided High School as against Rs. 2,67,417,

Rs. 1,41,710 and Rs. 10,004, respectively, in the preceding year. The fees realized from Government High Schools were Rs. 42,515, from Aided High Schools Rs. 55,149 and from an Unaided High School Rs. 2,352. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 84-9-4 in Government Schools, Rs. 62-14-2 in Aided Schools and Rs. 56-5-5 in the Unaided School.

319. The number of Osmania High Schools rose from 15 to 17 (14 Government, 1 Sarf-i-Khas and 2 Aided). There was a considerable rise in the number of boys under instruction (from 6,058 to 6,838). The results of the Osmania University Matriculation Examination were not satisfactory. Out of the 599 candidates examined (254 from Government Schools, 9 from Aided Schools, and 336 private candidates) only 106 or 17·7 per cent. (80 from Government Schools, 2 from Aided Schools and 24 private candidates) were successful, one in Honours's Division and 8 in First, 45 in Second, 88 in Third and 14 in the Pass Divisions, respectively.

320. The direct expenditure on the Osmania High Schools increased from Rs. 8,24,163 in 1333 F. to Rs. 8,43,244; Rs. 3,06,539 were spent on Government High Schools, Rs. 13,123 on the Sarf-i-Khas High School and Rs. 23,582 on Aided High Schools including Rs. 10,146 contributed by Government as against Rs. 2,84,971, Rs. 12,782 and Rs. 26,410, respectively, in the preceding year. The fees realized from Government High Schools were Rs. 16,539, from the Sarf-i-Khas High Schools Rs. 918 and from Aided High Schools Rs. 7,094. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 59-0-9 to Government, Rs. 36-8-8 to Sarf-i-Khas and Rs. 36-3-7 to Aided Agencies.

321. There was increase both in the number of schools and in their aggregate strength, the former rose from 88 to 96 and the latter from 22,510 to 23,644. The increase was due to Middle Schools at Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda having been raised to the grade of Osmania High Schools, while 10 Upper Primary Schools, situated at different places were raised to the grade of Middle Schools. Thus, there were 68 Middle Schools managed by the Government, 2 by Sarf-i-Khas, 18 by Aided and 8 by Unaided Agencies.

322. The total cost on Middle Schools for boys rose from Rs. 7,74,432 in 1333 F. to Rs. 7,88,481; Rs. 6,60,619 were spent on Government Schools, Rs. 14,887 on Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 78,865 on Aided and Rs. 29,110 on Unaided Schools as against Rs. 6,47,230, Rs. 14,406, Rs. 85,022 and Rs. 27,774, respectively, in 1333 F. The income from fees realized by Government Schools was Rs. 24,800, Sarf-i-Khas Schools Rs. 665, Aided Schools Rs. 10,743 and Unaided Schools Rs. 5,138. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 36-8-11 to Government, Rs. 30-9-3 to Sarf-i-Khas, Rs. 32-5-9 to Aided and Rs. 26-7-0 to Unaided Agencies.

323. Five thousand two hundred and fourteen boys appeared for the Middle School Examination, of whom 2,078 or 39·8 per cent. were successful against 45·6 per cent. in 1333 F. Of the successful pupils, 1,228 were from Government Schools, and 261 from Aided Schools, whilst 589 were private candidates.

324. The number of Boys' Primary Schools decreased from 3,177 to 3,142 and the pupils attending them from 1,70,616 to 1,69,795. The decrease as stated in para. 812 was due to the fact that primary schools mostly of the experimental type were closed as in spite of having been allowed sufficient time they had shown no sign of improvement. Of the total number of schools, 697 were maintained by Government, 128 by the Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa, 1,962 by Local Boards, 291 by Aided and 64 by Unaided Agencies.

325. Government Primary Schools cost Rs. 12,82,764, Sarf-i-Khas Schools Rs. 74,397, Local Board Schools Rs. 2,45,218, Aided Schools Rs. 56,525 and Unaided Schools Rs. 25,384. Government Schools realized Rs. 87 from fees, Sarf-i-Khas Ilaqa

Rs. 3,135, Local Boards Rs. 6,738, Aided Agencies Rs. 3,855, and Unaided Agencies Rs. 6,158. The average cost per pupil in Government Schools was Rs. 18-11-6, in Sarf-i-Khas Schools Rs. 7-10-10, in Local Board Schools Rs. 4-5-3, in Aided Schools Rs. 4-15-7 and in Unaided Schools Rs. 8-6-2.

326. During the year under report, the Special Upper Primary Examination for boys was abolished.

327. As in the preceding year there were 52 schools for the Depressed Classes and their strength rose from 1,259 in 1933 F to 1,395 or an increase of 136 boys which is very gratifying.

328. The number of Girls' Schools decreased from 698 to 682 and their strength from 33,868 to 33,562. The decrease of 16 schools and 306 girls is due to the closure of such schools—mostly Primary Schools—as were not justifying the expenditure incurred for their maintenance. Of the total number of schools, 5 were High Schools (2 managed by Government and 3 by Unaided Agencies), 1 Middle School (2 Government, 6 Aided and 7 Unaided) and 662 Primary Schools (364 Government, 7 Sarf-i-Khas, 6 Local Board, 279 Aided and 1 Unaided Agencies).

329. The results in the Cambridge Local and the High School Leaving Certificate Examinations were very satisfactory, 1,000 out of 22 in the former and 9 out of 20 in the latter having been declared successful. For the Middle School and the Upper Primary Examinations 96 and 433 candidates, respectively, appeared and 33 and 153 passed. Besides, 18 out of 41 mistresses who appeared for the Special Upper Primary Examination were declared successful.

330. The total expenditure on Girls' Schools was Rs. 6,39,257 against Rs. 6,32,482 in the previous year. Of this, Government Schools cost Rs. 4,56,117, Sarf-i-Khas Schools Rs. 7,202, Local Board Schools Rs. 972, Aided Schools Rs. 1,43,722, and Unaided Schools Rs. 31,194. Government Schools realized from fees Rs. 3,649, Aided Schools Rs. 21,250, and Unaided Schools Rs. 4,060. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 26-0-3 in Government Schools, Rs. 10-0-3 in Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 7-11-8 in Local Board Schools, Rs. 14-8-0 in Aided Schools and Rs. 25-5-5 in Unaided Schools.

331. The number of special schools during the year under report rose from 43 to 45 and the number of scholars from 3,435 to 3,682 in 1934 F.; this increase was due to the inclusion of 5 Military Schools attached to the regiments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Troops and one Aided Sanskrit and Vedic School and to the abolition of the Government Law Class at Gulbarga and 3 Sanskrit and Vedic Aided Schools at Aurangabad, Patan and Bidar as they could not be maintained by the Managers on account of paucity of funds. The total expenditure on Special Education fell from Rs. 2,97,24 to Rs. 2,83,203 in 1933 F., of this Rs. 2,49,944 were met by Government Rs. 9,899 by Local Boards and Rs. 23,360 from fees and subscriptions, etc. The average cost of Special Education per pupil was Rs. 68-4-0 as against Rs. 68-6-0. The working of the more important schools is given below :—

332. As before, there were three training schools for male teachers situated at Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Warangal respectively. The number of teachers under training in the Hyderabad School increased from 187 to 196. The total expenditure was Rs. 36,033 and the average cost per pupil Rs. 167-6-5 as against Rs. 44,561 and Rs. 238-0-0, respectively, in the previous year. Eighty-seven candidates appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and 75 were declared successful. In the Warangal School there were 63 teachers under training as against 59 in the 1933 F. The total expenditure incurred during the year fell from Rs. 10,578 to Rs. 10,509 and the average cost per pupil from Rs. 179 to Rs. 115-6-4. Thirty-five candidates appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom

32 were successful. In the Aurangabad School the number of teachers under training decreased from 83 to 70 while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 11,871 to Rs. 12,734. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 140-14-0 as against 143 in the preceding year. Of the 43 teachers who appeared for the Upper Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination, 42 were successful.

333. As in the preceding year, there were 4 training schools for female teachers, one each at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Warangal and Gulbargah where instruction was imparted in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Canarese, respectively. Including the pupils that were attending the Practising Section there were in all 165 pupils in the Hyderabad School, 102 in the Aurangabad School, 116 in the Warangal School and 119 in the Gulbargah School as against 175, 106, 88 and 119, respectively, in 1333 F. The expenditure incurred on each of the above schools was Rs. 13,328, Rs. 5,937, Rs. 7,879 and Rs. 3,001, respectively. The results of these schools were generally unsatisfactory. From the Hyderabad school, 14 candidates appeared for the Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination and only two passed in all the subjects, while out of 5 candidates who appeared for the Middle School Examination only one was declared successful. For the Special Upper Primary Examination nine appeared and eight passed. From the Warangal and the Aurangabad Schools, 16 candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination and 10 for the Upper Primary Examination. 2 from the former and an equal number from the latter were successful.

334. The number of pupils in the Engineering School decreased from 51 to 44 and the expenditure from Rs. 33,208 to Rs. 32,187 while the income from fees rose from Rs. 1,045 to Rs. 1,346. Twenty candidates appeared for the Final Examination of the Upper Subordinate Grade and 5 for the Lower Subordinate Grade, 18 of the former and 4 of the latter were successful. During the year, 19 candidates appeared for the Previous Upper Subordinate Grade and 13 passed. For the Previous Lower Subordinate Grade Examination, 8 appeared and 3 passed.

335. As before, there were two Technical Schools, one at Hyderabad and the other at Aurangabad, maintained by Government. Of the 7 Industrial Schools, 3 were maintained by Local Boards, 2 by Aided and 2 by Unaided Agencies. The number of pupils in the institutions maintained from Public Funds rose from 583 in 1333 F. to 668 and the expenditure from Rs. 85,246 to Rs. 91,202. From the Nizamabad Industrial School 7 candidates were sent up for the Intermediate Drawing Examination and 7 for the Elementary Drawing Examination : 1 of the former and 4 of the latter were successful. The proceeds from the sale of articles made in the Industrial Schools at Nizamabad, Bidar and Narayanpet amounted to Rs. 2,110 as against Rs. 2,648 in the preceding year. There were 113 male and 188 female students in the Victoria Memorial Orphanage as against 153 and 263 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Orphanage was Rs. 60,382 as against Rs. 56,396 in 1333 F.

The strength of the Osmania Central Technical Institute rose from 310 to 321. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 80,592 as against Rs. 67,513. The expenditure on tuition alone was Rs. 62,279 and the average cost per pupil Rs. 179-7-8. The results of this institution were very satisfactory. All the 12 candidates who appeared for the 1st year of the Apprentice Course Examination and all the 6 candidates who appeared for the 2nd year examination were declared successful.

336. The number of religious institutions during the year under report was 21 as against 23 in the previous year. The decrease of two schools was due to the fact that, while the three Aided Sanskrit Schools at Pattan, Bidar and Aurangabad were closed by their Managers, the Sanskrit School at Mortad in the Nizamabad district has been included in the list of religious institutions

owing to the nature of work done in it. The total number of pupils studying in these institutions fell from 1,264 to 1,081 and the expenditure from Rs. 49,469 to Rs. 39,424, of which Rs. 33,601 were contributed by Government against Rs. 38,014 in the previous year.

337. Mr. Goodwin continued to work as Chief Inspector of Physical Education during the year under report. In order to increase the efficiency of the Drill Masters and raise the standard of their work the Chief Inspector organized a Training Class for all the Drill Masters at Head-quarters which continued to meet twice a week. Special emphasis was laid on the teaching of Basket Ball and such other games as do not require large plots of ground. The total amount spent during the year on this Head was Rs. 57,711 as against Rs. 68,672 in 1333 F. and of this, Government contributed Rs. 50,921, the Sarf-i-Khas authorities Rs. 1,077 and the Managers of recognized schools Rs. 5,713.

338. The total expenditure incurred on account of scholarships by Government and other public agencies amounted to Rs. 5,64,886 as against Rs. 5,65,167 in 1333 F. Of this amount, Rs. 5,55,315 were spent by Government, Rs. 816 by Sarf-i-Khas authorities, Rs. 1,708 by Local Boards and Rs. 7,047 by the Managers of Aided and Unaided Agencies.

The particulars of expenditure are given below as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Particulars	1333 F	1334 F
	Rs.	Rs.
General Scholarships	1,11,098	1,28,771
Special do ..	1,85,615	1,43,151
Asiatic do .	58,705	49,890
European do .	1,76,688	1,51,728
Miscellaneous including Educational loans ..	88,061	91,346
Total ..	5,65,167	5,64,886

339. During the year under report, 624 schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid as against 555. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 3,48,866 as against Rs. 3,58,487 in 1333 F. and of this, Government contributed Rs. 2,05,203, Sarf-i-Khas Rs. 5,365, Local Boards Rs. 74,695 and Imperial Grants Rs. 63,603.

340. The expenditure on school buildings incurred by Government and other Public Agencies during the year under report was Rs. 1,72,883 against Rs. 2,30,973 in 1333 F. Of this amount, Rs. 99,979 were spent on the buildings of Government schools, Rs. 23,731 on those of Recognized Unaided Schools and Rs. 49,123 on repairs.

341. During the year under report, Rs. 61,508 were spent on furniture as against Rs. 57,556 in 1333 F. Of this amount, Rs. 51,658 were spent on Government schools and colleges, Rs. 871 on Sarf-i-Khas schools and Rs. 8,979 on recognized schools.

342. The total expenditure on Libraries amounted to Rs. 93,669 as against Rs. 1,09,083 in 1333 F. Of this sum, Rs. 21,665 were spent on the Asafia Library as against Rs. 30,180 in the previous year, Rs. 53,185 on Libraries attached to Government schools and colleges as against Rs. 53,952 in 1333 F., and Rs. 18,276 on the Libraries attached to different offices. During the year, 429 books (216 Arabic, Persian and Urdu books and 213 English books) were purchased for Rs. 8,000 and added to the Asafia Library and thus the total number of books in the library at the end of the 1334 F. was 27,798, of which 18,169 books were in Arabic, Persian and Urdu and 9,629 in English.

SECTION II.

Literature and Press.

343. The number of books published during the year decreased from 268 to 257. Of these, 95 dealt with Theology and Ethics, 35 with Law, 8 with History, 9 with Poetry and the Drama, 3 with Fiction, 22 with Hygiene, 25 with Education and 60 were of a miscellaneous character. Besides these, 10 books on various sciences and Arts, History and Philosophy were published by the Translation Bureau of the Osmania University.

344. Five new presses were opened during the year under report against 6 in 1933 F.; and the total number of presses at the end of 1934 Fasli was 105.

345. As in the previous year, licences were given for the publication of 3 periodicals.

346. Twelve books were registered under the Hyderabad Copyright Act during the year against 28 in 1933 F.

SECTION III.

Nizamiah Observatory.

347. Mr. T. P. Bhaskaran, M.A., F. R.A.S., continued to be in charge of the Observatory during the year under report.

348. The Observatory was chiefly engaged in work necessary for the completion of the Astrographic Catalogue during the year. One hundred and one photographs were taken with the Astrographic equatorial telescope and 377 observations of long period variables were made with the Grubb Equatorial. These observations were communicated to the British Astronomical Association. Four phenomena of disappearances and four reappearances of stars occulted by the Moon as well as the partial eclipse of the Moon of 8th February 1925 were observed during the year. Vol. V. Zone 21° of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue was completed and copies were distributed to the various scientific institutions. Microseisms characteristic of the monsoon season were found on the records of 19 days. The records to the end of August 1924 were studied and the results forwarded to Oxford for incorporation in the International Seismological Summary.

349. During the year a Sidereal Chronometer with central seconds and electrical contacts was received from P. Ditisheim, Switzerland, and is performing with commendable precision. Besides, a set of thermometers and an Anemometer of the Robinson cup type were received—the former has been placed in a specially thatched shed constructed according to the pattern adopted by the India Meteorological Department, and the latter has been fixed on the roof of the main building.

350. The total cost of maintaining the Observatory was Rs. 34,151 against Rs. 35,891 in 1933 F.

CHAPTER VII.

Revenue and Finance.

SECTION I.

Government Income and Expenditure.

SERVICE HEADS.

351. WHEN the Budget for 1334 F. was drawn up the prospects of the season did not appear to be very bright. As explained however in the Note on the Revised Estimates of that year, the bountiful rainfall during the subsequent months altered the position materially. The actuals exceeded even the sanguine expectations of the Revised and the year can now be considered as regards seasonal conditions to have been on the whole quite a normal one.

The subjoined statement exhibits the comparative situation with reference to the normal, budget, revised and actual figures of 1334 F.

Heads	Normals 1332—34	1334 FASLI		Actuals	1334 F. ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
		Budget	Revised		Budget	Revised	Normals
<i>Ordinary</i>							
Receipts ..	701·49	716·18	768·84	782·66	66·53	19·32	81·17
Expenditure..	660·96	661·40	611·99	593·82	67·53	13·17	67·14
Gross Surplus ..	40·53	54·73	151·35	188·84	134·11	37·49	148·31
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Fam. & Debt Redemption ..	25·00	25·00	25·00	25·00	.	..	..
<i>Extraordinary</i>							
Receipts ..	..	4·50	8·02	·51	— 3·99	— 3·11	·51
Expenditure ..	.	4·51	9·78	9·89	— 5·33	— 11	—9·89
Net Extraordinary	.	—·01	— 6·16	— 9·38	— 9·37	— 3·22	—9·88
Surplus ..	15·53	29·72	120·19	154·46	124·74	34·27	138·93
<i>Deduct—</i>							
Departmental Balances ..	..		28·31	34·50	—34·50	— 6·19	—34·50
Net Surplus ..	15·53	29·72	91·88	119·96	90·24	28·08	104·43

Against 54·73 Original and 151·35 Revised Estimate for 1334 F. the gross actual surplus for the year is 188·84 lakhs, showing as compared with the original estimate an improvement of 134·11 as a result of actual increase in revenue of 66·53 and reduction in expenditure of 67·58.

The betterment under Receipts is due to Land Revenue (13·92), Railways (13·73), Excise (10·12), Customs (8·87), Forest both under Forest and Land Revenue Officers (5·08), Opium (3·50), Interest (3·48), Paper Currency (6·28), Stamps (2·43), Miscellaneous (2·60), other small items (·46), Total (70·47). The above is counterbalanced by a decrease under Exchange (2·62), Electricity (·81), Workshop (·38), other small items (·18), Total (3·94), resulting in a net increase under ordinary Revenue of 66·53.

As no lands were colonized the extraordinary receipts under Development fell to only .09 against an estimate of 4.50. There was a book adjustment of .42 from Famine Insurance Fund to adjust famine charges raising the total under this head to .51.

The aggregate net result, after providing 25 lakhs for Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves and deducting 34.50 for departmental savings, left the year with a Net Surplus of 119.96.

SERVICE RECEIPTS.

352. The following statement shows the variations of actuals from the normal, the budget and the revised estimates :—

Major Heads	Normal	Budget 1934 F.	Revised 1934 F.	Actuals	ACTUALS COMPARED WITH		
					Normal	Budget	Revised
<i>Ordinary.</i>							
1-A. Land Revenue ..	300.00	280.00	291.20	298.92	-6.08	18.92	2.72
1-B. Forest Revenue by Revenue Officers ..	4.58	4.58	7.19	7.28	2.75	2.70	.09
2. Forest ..	5.50	8.80	10.04	11.18	5.68	2.38	1.14
3. Customs ..	115.00	125.00	130.87	133.87	18.87	8.87	3.50
4-A. Excise ..	144.80	147.00	151.36	157.12	12.82	10.12	5.76
4-B. Opium and Ganja ..	9.00	11.00	10.91	14.50	5.50	3.50	8.59
5-A. Stamps ..	17.00	17.00	19.25	19.48	2.48	2.48	.18
5-B. Registration ..	2.10	2.40	2.70	2.58	.48	.18	-.12
6. Mines ..	1.20	1.20	1.11	1.08	-.12	-.12	-.08
7. Berar Rent ..	29.17	29.17	29.17	29.17	..	..	..
8. Interest ..	38.66	46.81	48.88	49.79	11.18	8.48	.91
9. Mint ..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.19	.19	.19	.19
10. Paper Currency ..	2.20	3.01	3.08	9.29	7.09	6.28	1.21
11. Exchange ..	1.00	3.00	..	.88	-.62	-2.62	.88
12. Post-Office ..	7.82	8.85	8.86	8.41	.59	.06	.05
32. Irrigation ..	.10	.10	.10	.18	.08	.08	.08
33. Railways ..	18.54	24.00	37.74	37.78	19.19	18.73	-.01
34. Electricity ..	1.11	1.11	1.17	.30	-.81	-.81	-.87
35. Workshop ..	.54	.54	.41	.16	-.38	-.88	-.25
37. Telephone ..	.42	.06	.18	.05	-.87	-.01	.23
41. Miscellaneous ..	2.80	2.50	4.48	5.10	2.80	2.60	.62
Total Ordinary ..	701.49	716.13	763.34	782.66	81.17	66.53	19.32
<i>Extraordinary.</i>							
39. Development ..	..	4.50	2.62	.09	.09	-4.41	-2.53
40. Transfer from Famine Insurance ..	..	..	1.00	.42	.42	.42	-.58
Total Extraordinary ..	..	4.50	3.62	.51	.51	-3.99	-3.11
Grand Total ..	701.49	720.63	766.96	783.17	81.68	62.54	16.21

Under-Estimates (Better Receipts).

353. The main improvement is under ryotwari revenue as a result of the plentiful rainfall that fell at the close of the monsoon period. The Receipts are better by 18.92 and 2.72, than the original and revised estimates, respectively, but they are still behind the normal figure by 6.08.

354. The improvement in Forest revenue is 5·08 lakhs, of which 2·70 is under collections by Land Revenue Officers and 2·38 is the result of Forest Department operations under the following heads :—

Produce by Government Agency	..	·92
Produce removed by contractors	..	·78
Other heads	.. ..	·68
Total	..	2·38

355. The increases under various heads are given below :—
Customs 8 87

Heads	Balda	District	Total
Import Duty .. .	3 88	5·21	9·09
Export „ .. .	·90	— ·87	·53
Salt . ..	·02	2 55	2·57
Octroi . . .	— ·26	— ·02	— ·28
Miscellaneous .. .	.	— ·06	— ·06
Deduct Refunds .. .	— ·02	·88	·86
Total ..	4·52	7·69	12·21

It will be seen that this betterment is mainly the result of import duty inclusive of salt. Deducting therefrom the share of the Sarfi-Khas the net betterment is 8·87 and occurs mostly in the Districts.

356. The Excise revenue shows an increase of 10·12 and can be attributed partly to renewal of contracts and partly to the general prosperity of the year. The influx of foreign labour on the Irrigation projects also appears to have contributed to the increase.
Excise 10 12

357. Receipts from Opium show an increase of 3·80 ; Poisonous drugs give an increase of ·20 ; and Miscellaneous receipts ·05. On the other hand there is a decrease from *ganja* of ·55 resulting in a net improvement of 3·50 over the year's estimate. The result is 5·50 increase over the normal figure. This is due not to increase in imports but to the introduction of the minimum guarantee system under which, in the case of undersales the contractors have to pay for the full minimum amount of opium guaranteed to be imported by them.
Opium 3 50

358. The increase of 2·43 is a substantial addition mostly as a result of having munsiffs' courts in every taluqa.
Stamp 2·43

359. The interest on sterling investments gave a material increase of 8·05 partly on account of increased investments but mainly on account of the dividend of 11½ per cent. declared by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Co., for their shares. There was an increase of 2·18 in interest on bank balances. The net figure out of a total figure of 10·11 is reduced to 3·48 on account of transfer of ·59 to the Reserves Account and of 6·04 to the head Paper Currency on account of the interest received on its B.G. holdings.
Interest 3·48

360. The increase is made up of 6·04 on account of interest on its B.G. holdings as explained above and ·24 interest on increased investments made in proportion to increase in the Note-circulation.
Paper Currency 6·28.

361. The Estimate for 1334 F. closely followed the actuals for 1333 F. But the abolition of the Corporation and Excess Profits taxes in England resulted in a betterment of 3·13 lakhs and the increased traffic brought in 9·04 and 1·56 more respectively on the Company's and Government lines. The following figures explain variations in each Railway line due to the above causes :—
Railways 13·73.

	Budget	Actuals	VARIATIONS	
			Due to Remission of Taxation	Due to increased Traffic
1. Broad-Gauge	7·90	16·10	1·79	6·41
2. Metre Gauge	14·05	18·02	1·84	2·63
3. Purna-Hingoli	·75	1·46	..	·71
4. Secunderabad-Gadag	1·30	1·84	..	·54
5. Kazipett-Belharshah .. .. .	..	·81	..	·81
Total ..	24·00	37·73	3·13	10·60

362. The increase is mainly due to lapse of unclaimed deposits ·99, cash recoveries ·60, and Miscellaneous and other heads 1·89, balanced in part by a decrease of ·88 under unclaimed and intestate property.
Miscellaneous 2·60.

363. The variations in other heads which are too small to call for any remarks aggregate ·46.
Other heads ·46.

Over-Estimates (Less Receipts).

364. Owing to the failure of the cotton crop practically no O.S. money was exchanged for B.G.; hence the fall.
Exchange — 2·62.

365. The decrease is only apparent and due to actual profits not having been adjusted before the close of the Fasli year.
Electricity —·81.

366. The Department made an actual profit of ·37, i.e., 17 less than the normal. Out of this ·21 could not be adjusted in the accounts before the close of the Fasli year.
Workshop —·38.

367. The variations in other heads which are too small to call for any remarks aggregate ·13.
Other heads —·13.

Extraordinary Receipts.

368. Receipts in the Development Department did not materialise owing to colonization work remaining in abeyance.
Development —4·41.

369. This represents transfer from the Famine Reserve to meet the cost of winding up the Famine operations of the previous year.
Famine ·42.

SERVICE EXPENDITURE

370. The variations are as follows :—

Heads	Budget grant for 1934 F. (after adjust- ment)	Actuals	Variations, Better + Worse -	Depart- mental Savings	Net Savings
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ordinary.</i>					
Land Revenue ..	66.75	61.76	4.99	.56	4.43
Land Irrigation ..	8.61	8.61			
Forest ..	9.61	7.05	2.56	1.07	1.49
Customs ..	16.82	15.21	1.11	.21	.90
Excise ..	27.48	22.98	4.45	.26	4.19
Opium ..	1.15	1.10	.05		.05
Stamp ..	2.18	1.75	.43	.47	.04
Registration ..	1.07	1.09	-.02	.08	.01
Mines ..	.56	.48	.08	.02	.10
Interest ..	19.95	19.59	.86		.86
Mint ..	2.55	2.51	.04	.09	.05
Paper Currency ..	.74	.89	-.15	.16	.01
Exchange ..	.50	.62	-.12		.12
Post-Office ..	10.80	9.98	.87	.26	.61
Payments to H.E.H.	50.00	50.00			
General Administration	88.82	80.10	8.72	.05	8.67
Political charges ..	4.29	8.96	.83	.13	.46
Pensions ..	2.58		2.58		2.58
Life Insurance ..	.41	.42	.01		.01
Mansabs ..	17.12	16.11	1.01		1.01
Military ..	72.06	60.60	11.46	8.19	8.27
Courts ..	20.59	18.06	2.53	1.12	1.41
Jails ..	5.42	8.79	1.68	1.32	.81
Police ..	61.87	55.81	6.06	.42	5.64
Education ..	68.00	55.86	12.14	8.74	8.40
Medical ..	19.82	17.80	2.52	.94	1.58
Religious ..	11.51	9.96	1.55	.46	1.09
Agriculture ..	1.73	1.70	.03	.36	.88
Veterinary ..	3.95	2.73	1.17	.81	.86
Co-operative ..	2.71	1.82	.89	.82	.57
Minor Departments ..	.99	.98	.06	.05	.01
Munic. and Public Improvements.	27.78	26.45	1.33	1.21	.12
Buildings and Communications	50.65	50.39	.26	2.92	2.66
Irrigation ..	24.70	20.83	3.87	3.20	.67
Railways ..	2.27	1.08	1.19	1.15	.04
Printing ..	1.03	.06	1.09	1.09	
Industrial ..	1.27	.92	.85	.28	.07
Development ..	7.93	7.55	.88	.04	.34
Miscellaneous ..	5.84	8.89	1.95		1.95
Reserve for reorganization and Development ..				9.25	9.25
Total Ordinary ..	661.40	593.82	67.58	34.50	33.08
Debt Redemption ..	10.00	10.00			
Famine Insurance ..	15.00	15.00			
<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
Political charges ..		.20	-.20		.20
Religious ..	.51	.51			
Buildings and Communications	4.00	2.59	1.41		1.41
Development ..	3.00	3.00			
Famine Relief ..		.42	.42		.42
Miscellaneous ..		3.17	3.17		3.17
Total Extraordinary ..	7.51	9.89	2.38		2.38
Grand Total ..	693.91	628.71	65.20	34.50	30.70

There is an adjustment in the Budget figures of 8·61 from Irrigation to Land Revenue Irrigation on account of the usual allocation of expenditure to its proper head. Under Development too there is an adjustment of 3·00 on account of a supplementary grant made to that Department from the moiety of Departmental savings which had lapsed to Government on the termination of the Departmental contracts.

The following is an analysis of Savings in expenditure which are creditable to Government under the Departmentalization Rules.

Heads	Travelling Allowances, Salaries and Pensions	Other	Total
Land Revenue	2·84	2·09	4·43
Forest	·91	·58	1·49
Customs	·90	..	·90
Excise	·86	8·88	4·19
Opium	·05	..	·05
Stamps	·04	..	·04
Registration	·01	..	·01
Mines	·10	..	·10
Interest .. .. .	..	·86	·86
Mint	·05	..	·05
Paper Currency	·01	..	·01
Exchange .. .. .	..	·12	·12
Post-Office	·90	·29	·61
General Administration	2·94	·78	8·67
Political Charges	·12	·84	·46
Pensions	2·58	..	2·58
Life Insurance	·01	..	·01
Mansabs .. .. .	..	1·01	1·01
Military	8·27	..	8·27
Courts	1·41	..	1·41
Jails	·81	..	·81
Police	5·64	..	5·64
Education	8·40	..	8·40
Medical	1·58	..	1·58
Religious	1·09	..	1·09
Agriculture	·88	..	·88
Veterinary	·86	..	·86
Co-operative	·57	..	·57
Miscellaneous and Minor Departments	·01	..	·01
Municipalities and Public Improvements	·12	..	·12
Buildings and Communications	2·66	..	2·66
Irrigation	·67	..	·67
Railways	·04	..	·04
Industrial	·07	..	·07
Development	·84	..	·84
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	1·95	1·95
Reserve for Reorganization and Development	9·25	..	9·25
Total ..	23·10	9·98	33·08
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			
Political Charges .. .. .	..	·20	·20
Buildings and Communications .. .. .	..	1·41	1·41
Famine Relief .. .. .	..	·42	·42
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	3·17	3·17
Total Extraordinary ..	..	2·38	2·38
Grand Total ..	23·10	7·60	30·70

Most of these savings are on account of the difference between the Budgeted and the initial pay of progressive appointments in the case of vacancies filled up during the course of the year. In addition to these there are lapses under Pensions, Youmias, Mamools, Rusums, Irregular Troops and other Sinecure Allowances.

The savings under Travelling and other allowances ordered by His Exalted Highness *Farmans* as well as the lapses of reducible posts under Retrenchment orders effected during the course of the year amounted to 9.25 lakhs which have not been treated as savings but are transferred to a special Reserve and will be available for expenditure on Reorganization. Ignoring the above there was a net saving of 23.10 under salaries and pensions, 5.42 under compensations and 4.56 under all items closing to Government, which together aggregate 33.08. This saving gets reduced to 30.70 on account of Extraordinary Expenditure, which was provided in the Budget at 4.51 but actually amounted to 9.89, mainly on account of special grants to Buildings and Communications, Development and Famine expenditure and Special Counsel's fees.

The departmental balances for 1334 F. which have been carried actual-ly to the credit of the departments are analysed below :—

Heads	Salaries	Travelling allowances	Cont. and Special charges	Receipts Better+ or Worse —	Rent-petty repairs etc.	Works	Reserves	Total
Land Revenue ..	09	01	21	06	15	..	04	56
Forests ..	..	13	25	..	07	58	04	1 07
Customs ..	..	..	13	..	08	..	..	21
Excise ..	..	04	18	..	..	..	04	26
Stamp ..	..	..	88	..	..	..	09	47
Registration ..	..	..	08	..	..	..	..	08
Mines ..	..	01	08	..	..	..	..	02
Mint ..	..	..	08	..	01	..	..	09
Paper Currency ..	..	..	19	..	..	..	08	16
Post-Office ..	07	..	16	..	08	..	..	26
General Administration ..	..	21	24	77	05	..	32	05
Political Charges ..	02	..	29	06	06	..	02	13
Military ..	1 48	08	1 71	05	01	..	01	3 19
Courts ..	..	01	18	1 20	09	..	..	1 12
Jails ..	..	..	2 25	1 01	08	..	..	1 82
Police ..	48	..	10	02	02	..	..	42
Education ..	42	..	1 55	46	1 23	..	08	3 74
Medical ..	14	12	85	22	11	..	..	94
Religious ..	..	01	45	..	..	..	..	46
Agriculture ..	..	..	88	02	01	..	..	86
Veterinary ..	..	02	60	04	07	..	08	81
Co-operative ..	..	04	14	08	04	..	13	82
Misc. and Minor Depts. ..	..	..	08	01	..	..	01	05
Munc. and Public Impvts. ..	01	01	41	86	01	88	08	1 21
Buildings and Comms. ..	29	08	10	01	08	2 46	01	2 92
Irrigation ..	29	08	13	..	..	2 86	..	3 20
Railways ..	..	..	1 15	..	..	..	..	1 15
Printing ..	..	..	1 09	..	..	..	..	1 09
Industrial ..	..	..	12	05	..	..	11	28
Development ..	06	01	02	..	..	08	..	04
Reserve for Reorganization and Development..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 25	9 25
Total	3 35	52	11 24	65	2 20	6 25	10 29	34 50

Besides the expenditure from the 1334 F. grant mentioned in para. 370 the expenditure which the Departments have incurred from the balances at their credit on account of savings from the grant of previous years is as follows :—

Land Revenue ..	..	..	..	65
Forest ..	..	..	..	43
Customs ..	..	..	..	21
Excise ..	..	..	..	06
Stamps ..	..	..	..	11
Registration ..	..	..	..	02

Mines	·02
Mint	·45
Paper Currency	·14
Post-Office	·08
General Administration	·36
Political Charges	·17
Military	2·34
Courts	·59
Jails	·03
Police	1·11
Education	2·35
Medical	1·22
Religious	·35
Agriculture	·03
Veterinary	·01
Co-operative	·21
Municipalities and Public Improvements	1·12
Industrial	·01
Total ..	12·02

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

371. Against the estimate of 90·75 the expenditure under Capital Heads was 64·68 as detailed below :—

Heads	Original	Actual
Irrigation	40·00	51·60
Railway Capital	41·78	10·15
Railway Compensation	2·00	1·25
Electricity	1·50	·97
Workshop	1·00	·09
Telephone	1·16	·62
Printing	2·65	·25
Industries	·66	—
Total ..	90·75	64·68

The increase under Irrigation is on account of the additional allotment of 12½ lakhs which was allowed as a supplementary grant to enable the department to finish its programme earlier. As explained in the Note on the revised Estimates, the decrease, under Railway Construction, of about 31½ lakhs is partly owing to the delay in the receipt of materials and partly to the slowing down of the programme pending settlement of terms with foreign railways. The Commercial Departments of Electricity, Workshop, Telephone and Printing could not utilize their grants to the full extent. The minus entry of ·25 under Industries is due to a refund of ·67 under Alcohol Factory which more than covered the total expenditure (·42) for the year.

INVESTMENTS.

372. The expenditure under Investments was 14·69. The following investments were made :—

Debenture Loan to Shahabad Cement Co. ..	11·43
Hyderabad Godavari V. R. Debentures New Issues ..	3·26
Total ..	14·69

DEBT HEADS

373. Instead of the anticipated increments of 16·56 to the cash balance, the Debt Head Transactions resulted in a depletion of 45·98. The statement below shows details :—

Heads	Net Estimate	ACTUALS		Net	DIFFERENCE	
		Incomings	Outgoings		Better +	Worse —
Government Debt	— 90		18 18	—18 18	..	12 28
Reserves	—2 28	87 15	15 47	21 68	28 96	..
Deposits bearing Interest	11 27	24 74	17 56	7 18	..	4 00
Deposits not bearing Interest	6 60	189 82	170 15	19 17	12 57	..
Advances bearing Interest	— 08	6 04	3 79	2 25	2 28	..
Advances not bearing Interest	1 90	57 45	158 27	—95 82	..	97 72
Remittances	..	10 80	..	10 80	10 80	..
Suspense	..	1 15	..	1 15	1 15	..
Cheques	..	74	..	74	74	..
Total	16 56	327 39	373 37	—45 98	51 50	114 04
					Net	—62 54

374. Against a provision of 90 lakhs for repayment of the balance of the short term loan of (1929–31) the scrip actually presented for repayment was 02. On the other hand, as a result of the decision to pay off the 1907 F. loan 18 11 lakhs were spent resulting in a net excess of 12 28.

375. The incomings of the various Reserves were in the aggregate better by 8 00. On the other hand, the decision to pay up the loan of 1907 F. resulted in an additional expenditure of 12 23, but as no investments could be made except to a small extent under Railway Reserve the amount earmarked for investments remained unutilised resulting in a betterment in the cash holdings of the Reserves by 28 96. The following statement exhibits the details of the variations under various Reserves.

Heads	BUDGET 1934 F.			ACTUALS 1934 F.			Diff. Net
	Incomings	Outgoings	Net	Incomings	Outgoings	Net	
Famine Reserve	16 20	18 00	3 20	17 10	14	16 96	18 76
Debt Redemption	13 10	12 60	50	18 10	18 25	15	65
O.S. Stabilization	..	..	..	86	08	88	88
Railway Reserve	4 85	10 88	5 98	6 59	2 05	4 54	10 52
Total	34 15	36 43	2 28	37 15	15 47	21 68	23 96

376. The variation is mainly due to the Depreciation of Electricity and Telephone Departments not having been adjusted in the accounts for 1934 F. and the full amount of Life Insurance Fund collections not having been transferred under Interest bearing Deposits.

377. The incomings exceeded the outgoings under P. W. (77), Revenue (99), Jagirdars' College (2 62) and others (4 85). Total 9 23. This was however more than counterbalanced by excess outgoings under Courts of Wards Deposits 8 52, (of which 1 15 are on account of investments and 1 14 settlement of debts) and Civil Courts (1 27). The excess of 12 57 occurs on account of the account practice to pass withdrawals from the Debt Redemption Reserve through the Deposit Account to the head "Government Debt." As mentioned in paragraph 374 the Government debt discharged amounted to 18 13.

378. The full provision on account of loan to Jagirdars and Revenue and Industrial Takavis was not utilised. This
Advances bearing Interest 2·28. accounts mainly for the surplus under this head.

379. The excess outgoings on account of purchase of Bullion for coinage (128·94), Imperial Government Account (·17),
Advances not bearing Interest — 97·72. balanced in part by excess incomings under Departmental balances (22·48), and repayments of Personal and Salary advances (9·73), advances to Departments (·60), Famine Takavis (·48), have resulted in a net excess outgoing of 95·82, which compared to the estimated surplus of 1·90 shows a difference of 97·72.

380. There is an increase of ·51 under Cash Remittances on account of remittance under transit in 1883 F. credited in
Remittances 10·80. the current year. The remittance transfer receipts of the Court of Wards that remained uncashed add to this another 6·47. The receipts of the Sayfi-Khas Department exceeded the expenditure by 3·78. There are small variations under other heads amounting in all to ·04. The net result is an increase on the receipts side of 10·80.

381. (2·64) on account of the seigniorage of 2 per cent. on silver bullion which is creditable to Mint has been kept in suspense
Suspense 1·15. to meet the unadjusted charges on account of 1884 F. The net position is reduced to 1·15 on account of clearance of items held under suspense during the previous years to the extent of 1·49 lakhs.

382. The incomings exceeded the outgoings by ·74 on account of cheques
Cheques ·74. not presented for payment.

BALANCES.

383. The year opened with a Cash Balance of 458·93. The excess of the Revenue Receipts over Service Expenditure was 154·46; but Capital Works to the amount of 64·68 were financed without the flotation of any loan, 14·69 were spent on Debenture Loan of the Shahabad Cement Co., and New Issue Debentures of the Metre Gauge Railway, whilst there was a depletion to the extent of 80·48 of the Cash Balance on account of debt transactions, mainly due to the purchase of bullion for coinage which has not yet been adjusted by the issue of the minted coin. Thus the net effect on the Cash Balance was a decrease of only 5·39 and the year closed with a cash balance of 453·54.

Heads	RECEIPTS			Heads	EXPENDITURE		
	Original Budget	Actuals 1884 F.	Difference		Original Budget	Actuals 1884 F.	Difference
Service ..	720·63	788·17	62·54	Service ..	690·91	628·71	-62·20
Heads.				Heads.			
Deptl. Balce.	8·15	12·02	3·87	Service ..	8·15	12·02	3·87
brought forward for expenditure.				Exp. from Deptl. Balce.			
Deptl. Balce.	..	34·50	34·50	Deptl. Balce.	..	34·50	34·50
credited to Deptl. Acct.				charged to service grant.			
				Capital expenditure	90·75	64·68	-26·07
				Investments. (from Balce.)	11·67	14·69	3·02
Debt Heads.	71·52	292·89	221·87	Debt Heads.	54·96	378·87	318·41
Total ..	800·30	1,122·58	322·28	Total ..	856·44	1,127·97	271·53
Opening ..	575·92	458·93	-116·99	Closing ..	519·78	453·54	-66·24
Balance.				Balance.			
Grand Total ..	1,376·22	1,581·51	205·29	Grand Total	1,376·22	1,581·51	205·29

SECTION II.

Paper Currency.

384. Notes of the denomination of Five, Ten and Hundred rupees were in circulation as in previous years. One-rupee notes to the value of Rs. 2,590 were withdrawn during the year and 4,780 notes remained in circulation as compared with 7,370 in the preceding year.

385. Excluding Notes in Government Treasuries and the Hyderabad Branch of the Imperial Bank of India the net circulation of Notes of various denominations on the last day of 1883 F. and 1884 F. compares as follows :—

				O.S. Rupees in Lakhs.
1883 F.	..	..	..	282.68
1884 F.	..	..	.	279.97

The percentage of Notes of various denominations to the gross circulation (3,09,60,000) was as follows on the last day of 1884 F. :—

One Rupee Notes	..	.	..	0.01
Five Do	..	..	..	7.99
Ten Do	.	..	..	37.88
One Hundred Do	..	..	..	54.17

386. During the year, 546 Five-Rupee Notes, 1,010 Ten-Rupee Notes, and 59 One-Hundred Rupee Notes were cancelled as against 451, 1,293 and 88, respectively, in the preceding year.

387. Claims in respect of mutilated or destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 1,375 as against 1,985 in the preceding year. The following figures indicate the number, according to denomination, of such Notes :—

Denomination	Mutilated	Burnt	Total
Five-Rupee Notes	3	..	3
Ten-Rupee Do	10	26	36
One-Hundred Do	2	8	10

388. The following statement shows the total value of each denomination of Notes in stock at the end of 1884 F. and the balance in stock at the end of 1884 F. :—

Denomination	Total value of Notes at the end of 1883 F	Total value of Notes received in 1884 F.	Total value of Notes issued in 1884 F.	Balance at the end of 1884 F
One-Rupee Notes	1,78,98,892	.	.	1,78,98,892
Five Do	.	7,50,000	20,000	7,30,000
Ten Do	6,50,000	70,00,000	17,50,000	59,00,000
One-Hundred Notes	3,00,000	95,00,000	40,00,000	58,00,000
Total	1,88,48,892	1,72,50,000	57,70,000	3,08,28,892

389. The Paper Currency Reserve stood as follows on the last day of 1833 F. and 1834 F. :—

Particulars	1833 F.	1834 F.
O. S. Rupee-Coins	55,69,087	1,10,00,000
B. G. Rupee-Coins	B.G. Rs. 1,24,28,572 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 1,45,00,000	B.G. Rs. 1,17,19,878 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 1,36,73,184
Govt. of India Securities ..	B.G. Rs. 46,79,904 equivalent to O.S. Rs. 54,59,888	O.S. Rs. 62,86,704 being the cost price of securities of the face value of B.G. Rs. 61,84,500.

390. The interest earned on investments and cash deposits to the end of 1834 F. amounted to B.G. Rs. 6,47,267 (Rs. 2,45,637 on Paper Securities and Rs. 4,01,630 on cash deposits) equivalent to O. S. Rs. 7,55,145. The amount spent on account of establishment charges in 1834 F. was Rs. 5,209 as against Rs. 4,511 in 1833 F. The total Capital expenditure incurred on engraving plates, printing of notes, etc., to the end of 1834 F. was Rs. 7,60,008.

SECTION III.

State Insurance Fund.

391. A Family Pension Fund was instituted on the 1st Khurdad 1816 F. with the two-fold object of making provision for the survivors of deceased Government servants and relieving the State finances from the burden of compassionate allowances, and the services of Mr. Oscar La-Valette Parisot were requisitioned from England as Secretary and Actuary to the Fund, while its affairs were under the control of a Managing Committee with the Assistant Minister, Finance, as its President. At the same time a Provident Fund was inaugurated for those Government servants whose service being over 5 years, it was not compulsory for them under the rules, framed by Mr. Parisot, to subscribe to the Family Insurance Fund. Mr. Parisot continued as Secretary and Actuary to the Fund till September 1908, when he unfortunately met with an untimely death, and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Stanley Young who held charge of the Fund till the end of 1321 F. (September 1912). It became evident after the experience of a few years that the Family Pension Fund did not gain much popularity and failed to fulfil the expectations with which it had been started. It was consequently abolished and a State Insurance Fund was substituted in its place from the 1st Isfander 1322 F.

392. The main features of the State Insurance Fund are that a Government servant subscribes 2 per cent. of his or her salary to the Fund with an option of a maximum contribution of Rs. 50 per month for proportionate benefits under the scheme. A medical examination follows and on fitness of life being proved a policy is issued to the subscriber under which the subscriber secures the insurance money on his retirement from Government service at the age of 55 years or in the event of his death the heirs-at-law are entitled to that amount. If however on medical examination, the Government servant is rejected as unfit he has the option of withdrawing the accumulated subscription or subscribing towards the Provident Fund. The rules regarding the Fund are incorporated for the information of the public in the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations.

393. The total number of subscribers to the end of 1334 F. was 22,268 and 15,865 policies were issued to 11,800 subscribers, while 4,688 subscribers or their heirs-at-law were refunded their accumulated contributions on account of unfitness on

medical examination or death prior to the issue of policies to them. The number of subscribers who did not avail themselves of the option of transferring their subscriptions to the State Insurance Fund but continued subscribing to the old Family Pension Fund stood at 79. Altogether 788 proposals of Insurance were under consideration and policies were not issued to 5,413 subscribers for non-receipt of their proposals in regard to Medical examination, etc.

394. Insurance accounts are annually audited by two officers of the Financial Department, nominated by the Managing Committee which consists of :—

Fund Audit

- (1) The Hon'ble Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, President.
Finance Member.
- (2) Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung Bahadur, Financial Secretary.
- (3) Moulvi Syed Mohafned Hasan Bilgrami, Accountant-
General.
- (4) Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, C. E. and Secretary
to Government. P. W. D.
- (5) Nawab Nazir Jung Bahadur, Military Secretary.
- (6) Nawab Akber Yar Jung Bahadur, Judicial Secretary.
- (7) Rai Baijnath Saheb, Esq., M.A., I.L. B., Legal Adviser.
- (8) Dr. Major Ashraf, M.B., Ch. B., Offg. Director, Medical
Department.
- (9) Nawab Sainad Yar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Industries
and Commerce Department.
- (10) Mr. Dattatraya Vishnu Pisolker, Assistant A. G., Secretary.
State Insurance Branch.

395. In accordance with Rule No. 8 of the State Life Insurance, the accounts of the Fund from 1822 to 1828 F. were valued by Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee, M.A., A.I.A., Assistant Actuary with the Government of India, a surplus of Rs. 1,78,652 was declared available for distribution amongst policy holders as bonus but its distribution was withheld till the completion of the report of the valuation of accounts from 1829 to 1833 F.

396. Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund from 1816 F. to the end of 1884 F. are given as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Fash Year			Subscription			Interest			Total		
			Rs	A.	P	Rs	A.	P	Rs	A.	P.
1816	..	..	6,539	14	4	..	..	..	6,539	14	4
1817	..	..	25,016	0	9	271	14	10	25,287	15	7
1818	..	..	84,654	11	5	1,791	8	2	36,445	14	7
1819	..	..	41,959	9	6	1,829	6	8	48,789	0	2
1820	..	..	46,518	10	11	2,841	10	7	49,355	5	6
1821	..	..	51,258	5	8	7,268	2	6	58,526	8	2
1822	..	..	76,521	8	2	4,574	10	0	81,095	13	2
1823	..	..	1,08,953	1	9	4,728	10	0	1,08,681	11	9
1824	..	..	1,28,447	6	9	7,948	5	5	1,36,395	12	2
1825	..	..	1,52,218	2	4	5,220	6	1	1,57,438	8	5
1826	..	..	1,59,775	1	6	5,297	7	9	1,65,072	9	8
1827	..	..	1,64,683	18	1	20,947	12	2	1,85,631	9	8
1828	..	..	1,84,781	10	5	82,851	1	6	2,17,852	11	11
1829	..	..	2,02,058	2	11	41,644	8	4	2,43,697	6	8
1830	..	..	2,89,410	10	9	60,511	10	10	2,99,922	5	7
1831	..	..	3,44,684	15	7	79,888	11	10	4,24,028	11	5
1832	..	..	3,84,939	9	5	95,658	18	8	4,80,598	7	1
1833	..	..	4,12,581	6	9	1,22,952	15	6	5,85,484	6	8
1834	..	..	4,02,878	4	8	1,42,122	2	8	5,45,000	7	4
Total			81,62,765	18	8	6,87,794	4	6	88,00,560	2	2

EXPENDITURE

Fasli Year			Refunds			Investment			Total		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1316	..	..	39	1	4	..	..	..	39	1	4
1317	..	..	1,460	18	11	19,997	5	0	21,458	2	11
1318	..	..	1,288	2	4	12,452	11	11	13,739	14	3
1319	..	..	1,866	9	4	59,053	9	5	60,420	2	9
1320	..	..	9,068	7	8	41,250	6	10	50,918	14	1
1321	..	..	4,768	12	3	16,877	8	8	21,640	15	11
1322	..	..	21,212	10	1	39,850	0	0	68,562	10	1
1323	..	..	10,661	4	3	1,62,149	1	4	1,72,810	5	7
1324	..	..	38,751	0	10	47,592	11	11	86,343	12	9
1325	..	..	18,382	0	6	96,022	8	0	1,14,354	8	6
1326	..	..	21,972	0	11	21,154	8	9	43,126	9	8
1327	..	..	48,643	1	1	2,85,671	0	11	3,34,314	2	0
1328	..	..	1,25,764	12	11	1,29,216	1	5	2,54,980	14	4
1329	..	..	77,166	0	6	91,644	3	4	1,68,810	3	10
1330	..	..	79,219	5	0	2,56,864	1	3	3,35,583	6	3
1331	..	..	84,684	8	1	3,47,925	1	5	4,32,609	9	6
1332	..	..	89,165	8	9	4,64,219	8	1	5,53,385	0	10
1333	..	..	84,427	10	10	2,73,684	7	6	3,58,062	2	4
1334	..	..	1,40,783	8	2	2,38,907	2	3	3,79,690	10	5
Total ..			8,62,860	6	4	26,08,481	18	0	34,65,342	3	4

397. The total investments of the Fund amounted to Rs. 26,03,481-18-0. Out of this, Rs. 8,00,700 were invested in Stock Certificates yielding an interest of 6 per cent. per annum and the balance invested in Government Securities at 6 per cent. interest per annum.

398. The cost of establishment in the year amounted to Rs. 26,500 or a ratio of 5½ per cent. to the income. With the addition of other items of expenditure (Medical fees, contingencies, etc.) to the cost of establishment the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 41,500 per annum or a ratio of 7·7 per cent. to the income. The cost of the establishment was till now being paid by the Government, but from the commencement of the year 1335 F. the Fund will be self-supporting and accordingly a separate Major Head (17) has been opened in the State Budget for the Fund.

399. It will be seen from the statement given below that the State Insurance Fund opened the year 1334 F. with a balance of Rs. 1,69,408-1-11 and closed with Rs. 3,34,717-14-10.

Heads		Receipts		Heads		Expenditure	
Opening Balance	..	1,69,408	1 11	Refunds	..	1,40,783	8 2
Contributions	..	4,02,878	4 8	Investment	..	2,38,907	2 3
Interest	..	1,42,122	2 8	Closing Balance	..	3,34,717	14 10
Grand Total	..	7,14,408	9 3	Grand Total	..	7,14,408	9 3

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION I.

Ecclesiastical Department.

400. Moulvi Habeeb-ur-Rahman Khan Saheb Sherwani (Nawab Sadar Yar Jung Bahadur) continued as Sadar-us-Sudur during the year under report.

401. The provision and expenditure on account of religious and charitable grants in 1333 F. and in 1334 F. are given below:—

Budget Provision and Expenditure	Fash Year	Budget provision	Expenditure
1333 F	. . .	12,02,000	11,63,158
1334 F.	. . .	12,02,000	10,70,799

402. The following statement shows the comparative distribution of expenditure during the year 1333 and 1334 F. :—

Particulars	1333 F.	1334 F.
Cost of Ecclesiastical Department	.. 1,75,068	1,86,556
Mosques and Temples	.. 1,81,139	1,26,222
Grants to religious and charitable institutions	*3,07,361	1,73,896
Mamuldars	.. 50,101	52,812
Yomadars and sahanadars	.. 2,62,042	2,87,536
Charges on account of Haj Pilgrims	.. 35,960	550
Expenses in connection with festivals	. 64,942	68,166
Charities	.. 1,36,545	2,19,561
Total	. 11,68,158	10,70,799

* This includes a sum of Rs. 1,16,696 in respect of repairs to Masjeed-a-Aqsa (the famous mosque at Jerusalem).

403. Of the various measures introduced by the *Sadarat-ul-Aliya* during the year under report the following deserve special mention :—

i. The system of affixing thumb impressions in *Sihajat* (marriage registers) was introduced and the Naibs were trained for the purpose in the Anthropometry Branch of the office of the Director-General of District Police.

ii. Out of the City *Ghassals* (corpse-bathers) 17 men and 10 women were successful in the examination and they were granted certificates and badges of their profession.

iii. The slaughter work in the slaughter-houses in the City was brought under Government supervision, *Mullahs* had to pass the professional examination and their salaries were to be met from the slaughter-house fees.

iv. A ground was acquired in the Toli Mosque for the burial of the mutilated and torn sacred scripts and leaves from books found scattered on roads and collected by the special patrols, etc.

v. Nine *Ahl-i-Khidmat-i-Shariya* (Ecclesiastical office-bearers) were granted professional certificates.

SECTION II.

Electricity Department.

404. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to be the Director of the Electricity Department during the year under report except for 2 months and 7 days when he was away on privilege leave to England and Mr. O. H. Browne, Assistant Director, officiated for him during his absence.

405. There were 11 main and feeder lines and 42 sub-stations at the end of 1334 F. as against 8 of the former and 39 of the latter in the previous year. Altogether 6 miles, 1 furlong and 156 yards of cable of various sizes costing Rs. 78,742, and 10 miles, 4 furlongs and 97 yards of overhead mains costing Rs. 7,106 were laid, giving connections to 290 new consumers during the year.

Including Secunderabad, the number of consumers increased from 4,027 in 1333 F. to 4,317 in 1334 F. Fifty-seven water pumps, 143 flour and rice mills, 3 X-Ray apparatus, 17 mortar mills, 3 ice factories, 1 tile factory and 52 miscellaneous motors were worked by electricity.

406. The total income of the Department derived from the sale of energy inclusive of other miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 24,799) amounted to Rs. 8,84,489 against Rs. 8,67,752 in the preceding year. The net profit, after deducting Rs. 5,34,293 on account of cost of generation, distribution, etc., and Rs. 2,39,580 for depreciation, amounted to Rs. 1,10,566 which gives a return of 1.33 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 83,86,167 to the end of 1334 F. against 2.2 in the preceding year on a capital outlay of Rs. 42,05,484 to the end of 1333 F. The lowering of the percentage is due to the doubling of the capital on which it has to be paid on account of the fact that in the year 1333 F., the cost of the Old Power House and Plant alone was taken into account as during that year the new plant was not put into commission, but in the year 1334 F., however, the new plant was working and therefore the capital cost of the new plant had to be added to the cost of the old plant.

SECTION III.

Workshop Department.

407. Mr. R. L. Gamlen continued to be the Superintendent of the Workshop Department during the year except for 2 months and 7 days when he was away on privilege leave to England and Mr. J. Spittal, Vice-Principal, Osmania Central Technical Institute, officiated for him during his absence.

408. During the year the details of the work done by the Department are as follows :—

Mint Department.—Carrying out necessary repairs and renewals to the Mint machinery besides supplying articles for melting silver and copper and coining rupees and 2 pie pieces including the manufacture of cutting dies and punches.

Other Works :—Other work turned out by the department may be summed up as follows :—

(i) *Electricity Department.*—Manufacturing and supplying Pulveriser Couplings, Covers, Beater Blades, Wrapper Plates, Valves, Brackets, Coal Feed Pipes, Tubes, Diaphragms, Pillar-Boxes, Liners, C. I. Bridges, C. I. Water and Ash Troughs, Channel Iron Pieces for water bottom Worm Gears, Barrow Wheels, etc. and attending to petty repairs to machinery and supplying miscellaneous stores to the Electricity Department.

(ii) *Messrs. Callendar's Cable and Construction Co.*—Manufacturing and supplying Joint Tee Boxes, H. T. Special Dividing Boxes with brass fittings, Safety Devices, Three phase and Single phase Cupboards, Wooden plugs, C. I. Brackets, Clamps, Street Light Poles and Pole Type Dividing Boxes to Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.

(iii) *Government Departments*.—Manufacturing and supplying furniture for Jaghirdars' College, iron frame for the central dome of Osmania General Hospital and an iron ladder for the latter, C. I. Railings for the balcony of the Exhibition Building at Public Gardens, Silver Bangles for the Veterinary Department, Ornamental Gates and Ornamental Turnstiles for Architect, P. W. D., Hyderabad, C. I. Lamp Posts for the Mosque at Public Gardens, Steel Auto-clave for Water Works and Drainage Department, C. I. Plugs and Shutters for I. B., P. W. D., Mortar Mills for Nizam-sagar Project, Bed Plates for mortar mills of Wyra Project, 2-ton Road Rollers to Executive Engineer, Western Circle, G. B., P. W. D., Furniture for Osmania Central Technical Institute and construction of a part of a building for the latter. Manufacture of seals and badges for different Government Departments on orders received through Daftar-i-Diwani and Mal.

General Public.—Making and supplying special beds and swan-necked-brackets for Messrs. Wardle Engineering Co., Ltd., Secunderabad, Night-soil carts for Secunderabad Cantonment. Overhauling motor cars, C. I. pipes for A. C. R. E., stair-case for Mr. C. V. Moodaliar, school desks for Stanley Girls' High School, repairs to surgical instruments and other articles of K. E. M. Hospital, Secunderabad, etc.

The total cost of repairs and maintenance of the plant and machinery of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 81,854.

409. The following is a table showing the number of orders received and dealt with during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Orders.	Year	No. of orders received	No of orders completed
	1888 F.	2,733	2,414
	1884 F.	3,406	3,118

410. The total receipts of the Workshop Department including the increase in stock-in-trade (Rs.41,797) amounted to Rs. 4,71,884 and the expenditure Rs. 4,34,083 against Rs. 5,03,998 and Rs. 4,64,323, respectively, in 1883 F., resulting in a profit of Rs. 37,801 in 1884 F. against Rs. 39,675 in the previous year. Below are given the details of expenditure of the Workshop Department for the year 1884 F. as compared with 1883 F.

Particulars	1883 F	1884 F
Amount spent on purchases and other turn-over.	2,25,450	2,00,173
Wages paid to Workmen ..	1,40,180	1,40,767
Establishment ..	60,858	62,109
Contingencies ..	6,445	5,848
Depreciation ..	16,806	17,875
Interest ..	6,066	7,811
Total ..	4,64,323	4,34,083

SECTION IV.

City Improvement Board.

411. Mr. P.A. Bhavnani, B.A., C.E., continued as Superintending Engineer to the City Improvement Board during the year under report.

412. Below are given the works that were completed during the year under report together with total expenditure incurred upon each of them :—

Works	Rs.
River improvement works from Afzul Ganj Bridge to Mussallam Bridge ..	8,46,682
Railway Roads (Azam Jahi Road and Muazam Jahi Road) ..	3,87,814
Improvement of Akberjah Bazar ..	9,36,270
Improvement of Sultan Shahi ..	19,000

During the year, 28 poor-class houses were constructed in the Mussallam Jung gardens, bringing the total number of houses built to 665.

Besides, two works for the Railway—one Mir Jumla Tank Scheme and the other construction of the Goods Shed Road—were completed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,71,984 and Rs. 10,000, respectively.

The following works were in progress :—

Construction of Padshahi Ashur Khana Road, a road for omnibuses from Afzul Gunj Bridge to Secunderabad, and Errannagutta Roads ; improvement of Mussallam Jung Gardens, Mogulpura, Nampally and Topeka Sancha quarters ; widening of Pather Gatti Road and Afzal Shahi Road ; Construction of Afzal Sagar storm-water drain, storm-water drains in Sultanshahi, Nampally, Lingampally, Mussallam Jung gardens, Kachiguda and Gouliguda and construction of Goshamahall Mosque and Meeting Hall, City Improvement Board.

413. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 10,08,588 against Rs. 8,73,438 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,98,889 were spent on construction, Rs. 3,55,911 on compensation, Rs. 16,059 on maintenance, Rs. 17,675 on tools and plant and Rs. 1,15,054 on establishment.

SECTION V.

Department of Statistics.

414. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb continued as Director of Statistics during the year under report.

Control,

415. As usual, the Statistics Department prepared the Weekly Season and price reports, crop forecasts, statements relating to inland trade and periodical returns regarding Joint Stock Companies. Statistics were also compiled and published in respect of large Industrial establishments, Spinning and Weaving mills, Agriculture and Wages. The rainfall figures for the year 1333-1334 F., the Postal and House rent figures for 1330 F. were, respectively, added to the already compiled statistics of rainfall for 30 years (1304-1333 F.), of the Postal Department for the quinquennium (1325-1329 F.) and of house rent for the septennium (1323-1329 F.). Vital statistics for the decennium (1321-1330 F.) were collected and compiled during 1334 F.

Besides these, nine different charts showing fluctuations in the Revenue and Expenditure of the State were prepared. Another useful compilation—the Statistical Abstract of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions—which was undertaken in 1333 F. was completed during the year under report. The Statistical Department also undertook the compilation of the Decennial report of the State (1322-1331 F.) and completed it during 1334 F.

The Census of the Agricultural stock in the Dominions which takes place once in every five years was held during the year under report in co-operation with the Government of India. The actual compilation began from the 3rd week of Amerdad 1334 F. (the last week of June 1925). The provisional totals were sent to the Government of India in time on the 12th September 1925 and final figures were under compilation when the year under report closed.

416. The cost of the Department was Rs. 34,773 as against Rs. 32,702 in the preceding year.

Cost.

SECTION VI.

Gazetteer Department.

417. Moulvi Mohamed Rahmatulla Saheb remained in charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

Control.

418. The compilation of the Statistical Volumes of all the districts was over by the end of 1834 F. The drafted chapters on different subjects relating to the Report Volume of the Aurangabad district is under the scrutiny and check of the Department concerned.

The compilation of Village lists is being carried on side by side with the preparation of the Gazetteer. The lists relating to the districts of Nizamabad, Bir, Osmanabad, Medak and Parbhani were compiled during the year under report.

419. The total cost of the Department for the year under report was Rs. 8,394 as against Rs. 7,726 in 1833 F.

SECTION VII.

Development Department.

420. To the existing seven lakhs acres of land made over by the Revenue Department (four lakhs acres) and the Forest Department (three lakhs acres) for Colonization purposes an additional two lakhs acres of land cancelled from the *Shikargah* area were added by the *Firman-i-Mubarak*, making a total of nine lakhs acres. Out of the land allotted by the Forest Department 1,17,629 acres are ready for colonization and the rest is under the Forest Department for settlement of certain claims, etc. A list No. (1) giving detailed information about survey numbers aggregating 6,77,617 acres had been published last year. During the year, the Development Board had decided to make over lands to applicants for colonization, measuring 3,42,473 acres situated in 30 taluks of the Telingana districts and 20 taluks of the Mahratwara. List No. (2) was published accordingly, giving requisite details of the survey numbers covering this area. In consultation with the Revenue Department it was decided to make over small plots of land unsuited for colonization to the applicants on *pattas* for cultivation. The total land of these plots was 2,29,068 acres; and the number of applications received during the year was 2,918. The Development Board had during the year sanctioned the grant of land aggregating 85,994 acres to 80 applicants. During the year two Commissions were instituted by the *Firman-i-Mubarak* to investigate the grant of land under the Colonization Scheme and the existing forest thereon. Pending these inquiries, the grant of land for colonization has been stopped. Both Commissions have concluded their inquiries and submitted their reports to His Exalted Highness. The total amount received from applicants to the end of 1834 F. was Rs. 14,65,436. Of this, Rs. 6,05,364 were remitted to the *Sarfi-Khas* treasury, Rs. 3,57,109 were withdrawn by the applicants and the balance of Rs. 5,02,963 was held in deposit with the Secretariat concerned. Altogether 78,108 acres of land situated in 13 taluks were surveyed during the year. Maps were prepared and blocks formed to facilitate the distribution work. There were in all 8 sittings of the Board and 13 sittings of the Standing Committee during the year under report.

421. Under orders of Government the office of the Development Commissioner was abolished during the year under report. Mr. Md. Ahsan who was working as Development Commissioner was transferred, on abolition of his post, to the P.W.D. (G.B.) and the Department came under the direct control of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (I.B.)

The total Budget grant for 1834 F. was Rs. 10,76,083 and the total expenditure Rs. 10,54,202 against Rs. 12,76,374 and Rs. 8,70,738, respectively, in the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 2,08,480 were spent on Establishment, Rs. 8,42,861 on Works and Rs. 2,911 on Tools and Plant. Out of the total expenditure on Works Rs. 2,21,810 were spent on buildings, Rs. 5,71,940 on communications and Rs. 49,111 on tanks and canals. The net expenditure incurred on works in the Adilabad District was Rs. 6,28,756 and on Establishment Rs. 1,49,563 against Rs. 4,61,456 and Rs. 1,59,529, respectively, in 1833 F.

SECTION VIII.

Archæology.

422. Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, M.A., M.R.A.C., continued as Director of Archæological Department excepting the short period (27th Bahman to 17th Ardibeshit) when he was on privilege leave and Mr. Ali Asghar Bilgrami held charge of the current work of the Department.

423. During the year under report, the Mosque of Pemamati and the *Baradari* of Taramati, both located in the suburbs of Hyderabad, along the Osman Sagar Road were surveyed. The Mosque of Pemamati has a very fine situation built on a rock in the middle of a cup-like valley on the borders of which low ranges of grey hills meet the horizon. The architecture of the building, constructed on the western end of the square terrace measuring 148 feet on each way at the top, with a double hall flanked with a semi-decagonal minaret on each side, is characterized by a prevailing air of dignity. The hall towards the east has a screen of five arches supported on neatly carved piers, with a band of mouldings cut at the top of the piers in the fashion of a frizzle of great beauty. The carvings of the *chhajja* are reminiscent of Hindu workmanship for the knobs of the brackets and the mouldings of the intervening fringe are typical of that class of work. The height of the building from the *chhajja* stones to the pavement of the terrace is 38 feet. The entire building when glanced on coming out of the hall gives an idea of incompleteness about it which is evident by the absence of kiosks above the *minars*, the lack of the usual carved parapet above the *chhajja*, and the non-existence of a suitable approach to the building. Pemamati died in 1078 H. (1662 A.C.) in the 86th year of Abdu'llah Qutb Shah's reign (1626-72 A.C.) and the mosque which she apparently began during the closing days of her life was not finished owing to her demise.

The *Baradari* of Taramati is situated on the southern side of the Osman Sagar Road and although its architecture is not so impressive as that of the mosque, yet it is an interesting structure. It has three terraces of different dimensions. The *Baradari* stands in the middle of a terrace the plinth rising to a height of 4 feet 6 inches above the terrace and the side screens measuring 63 feet each way. The height of the building up to the cornice is 18 feet 2 inches and above the cornice an arched parapet is built which rises 4 feet 6 inches still higher. The building looks quite picturesque from the road—the ranges of arcades built one above the other presenting a pleasing feature. Another monument surveyed during the year under review is an old tower at Alwampalli in the district of Mahbubnagar, which resembles the spire of the Palampett Temple, and proves to be of not a very high order as far as the bits of sculpture that still remain indicate.

424. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the maintenance and special repairs of monuments amounted to Rs. 46,971. Among the main items were the following :—

(i) Conservation of the historic forts—Doulatabad in the Aurangabad district and Medak ; the walls and ramparts of the Bhongir Fort in the Nalgonda district ; and the Jain Caves of Dharaśimha in the Osmanabad district.

(ii) Special repairs to the historic dam of the Naldurg Fort as well as the pavilion (*Pani-ka-Mahal*) in the Osmanabad district, built across the river Bori by Ibrahim Adil Shah II, in 1022 H. (1618 A.C.), the beautiful mosque styled the Toli-masjid at Hyderabad and the tomb of Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah (1580-1612) and the group of monuments at Golconda.

(iii) Improvement to the garden of Rabia Daurani Queen-Empress of Aurangzeb's tomb at Aurangabad.

(iv) Construction of footpath and parapet-wall for the Ajanta caves, and erection of pillars, insertion of doors and construction of steps for the famous monolithic temple of Ellora—the *Kailasa*

425. In the field of Moslem epigraphy an inscription of Ghayasuddin Tughlaq dated 724 H. (1315 A.C.) was brought to notice by the Epigraphical Superintendent of Southern India. The record found at Rajahmundry throws considerable light on the conquest of Telingana by Ulugh Khan, the illustrious son of Ghayyasuddin Tughlaq. During the year, two monographs were almost ready for publication one on the Canarese inscriptions of Nagai which was a provincial seat of the later Chalukyas and the other on similar epigraphs from Patancheru which seems to have been once an important centre of Jain worship, for there is a large array of the images of this religion in the town. The inscriptions collected in the previous year at Paranda were published in the *Epigraphia Indo Moslemica*. Two monographs relating to the inscriptions of the Chalukya King Somesvara I and the Kakatiya Queen, Rudramamba were published during the year.

426. The total number of coins added to the cabinet of the Department from various sources was 1,273 consisting of 103 gold, 483 silver and 687 copper coins. Among the gold coins one of Akbar's minted at Fathepur Mint, and another of Jahandar Shah's minted at Mohammadabad Mint, are very rare acquisitions especially the latter being, perhaps, unique in the world. Among the silver coins one of Makhsusabad (Murshidabad) belonging to Aurangzeb's reign is rare, while the issues of the Western Chalukyas are interesting owing to the fact that they apparently represent the old *varahas* of this dynasty.

427. During the year under review out of the 102 new photographs that were taken 44 relate to Ajanta and Ellora and of the five large architectural drawings that were prepared three relate to certain Bahmani, Adil Shahi and Mughal monuments at Gulbarga, and the remaining two, to a pair of Qutb Shahi buildings at Golconda.

428. During the year under report, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Reading visited the Ajanta and Ellora Caves. The distinguished visitors were deeply impressed with these monuments of great Indian Art more than 1,400 years ago and highly appreciated the enlightened policy of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the matter and manner of their preservation.

429. The cost of maintaining the Archæological Department was Rs. 41,840 against Rs. 39,952 in the previous year.

SECTION IX.

Government Central Press.

430. Mr. Rajah Venugopaul Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, continued as Superintendent, Government Central Press, during the year under report.

431. During the year, 16,656 pages (Type) were composed and 61,44,981 impressions were printed as against 19,252 and 1,01,13,441, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of pages written for the Litho. Press and the impressions printed thereon was 21,359 and 56,86,214, respectively, as against 22,041 pages and 73,93,390 impressions in 1893 F. The number of Book-binding increased from 3,06,582 to 3,85,963. The work of perforation, embossing, ruling, numbering and Vandyke were also done in the Press.

432. During the year no appreciable work was turned out in this branch of the Press as the major portion of the English composing work was done by the Monotype machines. The total value of type, lead, quotations and stereoplates

cast during the year came to Rs. 2,192. Out of this, 184 lbs. of Arabic type valued at Rs. 191 were cast for the Dairat-ul-Marif Press.

433. The work turned out in this branch of the Press was not so satisfactory as was expected. About 413 ligatures (Persian characters) were cut during the year and types were cast from them. The principal difficulty was in the medial characters of the script which took several months for perfection. The cutting of one series of punches was completed and types were cast from them with the result that the first specimen of type was issued by the Press in a four-paged leaflet. The Superintendent, however, expressed the hope that by the end of 1335 F. one complete series of type will be ready for composition purposes.

434. The book-value of the plant at the end of 1333 F. was Rs. 2,18,462. The total cost of machinery purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 5,012 bringing the total value up to Rs. 2,23,474. After deducting the usual depreciation the total book-value of the plant was Rs. 2,12,300. The balance of Rs. 25,274 was paid during the year towards the purchase of a new site for the Press, called the Hussaini Bagh at Malakpet.

435. The total value of the Press stores, binding materials and the *jarida* paper that remained in stock at the close of 1334 F. was Rs. 26,013 against Rs. 38,886 in the previous year.

436. During the year, a sum of Rs. 6,064 was realized on account of subscription, advertisements and sale of *jaridas* (Government Gazette) against Rs. 14,669 in the preceding year. There were at the close of the year 87 against 83 subscribers and 787 copies of *jaridas* were sent to Government offices against 718 in the previous year.

437. The total cash receipts, departmental book-adjustments, including the cost of *jarida* and other unfinished work chargeable to Government offices amounted to Rs. 1,94,801 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,90,299 against Rs. 1,94,091 and Rs. 1,89,959 in 1333 F., respectively, resulting in a profit of Rs. 4,502 on the basis of the old scheduled rates, which are in course of revision by the Government on the recommendation of Rao Bahadur K. Jagadisan, Examiner with the Government of India Press Accounts, so as to bring the new rates in conformity with the quality and quantity of the work done by the Press.

SECTION X.

Stationery Department.

438. The Department was created by special commands of His Exalted Highness the Nizam as a retrenchment measure with the view to economise in the purchase and distribution of all the stationery supplied to the Government Offices. As stationery and printing are allied branches it was decided to place this Department under the control and supervision of the Superintendent, Government Press.

439. Mr. Rajah Venugopaul Pillai, Bar.-at-Law, Superintendent, Government Press, continued as Superintendent of Stationery also from the 28th Farwardi to the end of Aban 1334 F.

440. The total value of paper and stationery purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 1,17,748, out of which stationery worth Rs. 60,475 was supplied to the various offices, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,273 worth of stock at the close of 1334 F.

441. The total cost of maintaining the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 11,244, of which Rs. 9,500 was for initial equipment, viz., Rs. 4,500 for purchase of furniture and iron racks, and Rs. 5,000 for building extensions and the balance of Rs. 1,744 was on establishment and contingencies.

